In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

# Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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# NIPPON AIRMEN SMASH NEW DRYSDALE AIR BASE IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

## Mass Attack Carried Out And Demolish Runways, Barracks

## BLAST FUEL TANKS

### Foe Headquarters Admits Slow Progress of Anti-Axis Forces In New Guinea

Domei

**UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 28.—Japanese Air Units on Monday completely smashed the new enemy air base in the Drysdale area in Australia in a low flying, crushing mass raid on that point.**

The enemy, hiding behind the screen of the general counter offensive against Japan being carried out in the eastern New Guinea and Solomon sector, had been building the base in the Drysdale area, which is 600 kilometers west of Port Darwin on the coast of the Indian Ocean, to be used as the one and only base of air operations against the East Indies.

Japanese Air Units, learning of the construction of the new base, had been waiting for its completion, ready to blast it into oblivion once the time was ripe. The time arrived on Monday, when a mass formation of X X planes winged its way over the X X Sea and poured into the air over Drysdale. The Japanese planes swooped low and assaulted the base from a super-low altitude, completely demolishing the runways, barracks, planes and all other enemy establishments.

Fuel tanks hidden in the adjacent jungles too were discovered and blasted into useless wreckage. With the base, which cost the enemy a year's labor to build, reduced to ashes, all the Japanese planes returned safely.

**Drysdale Base Smashed**

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 28.—Japanese Air Units at 9:30 a.m. Monday carried out their first raid on Drysdale airfield in Australia and laid to waste the facilities there. Fuel and ammunition dumps near the field were demolished, two huge fires were caused and a huge building covering two hectares, built by the field, reduced to ashes. All the Japanese planes returned safely after seeing flames cover the entire airfield area and even spread farther.

Drysdale Airfield lies near Cape Talbot, about 500 kilometers southwest of Port Darwin.

**Anti-Axis Units Stopped**

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—The Australian forces moving southward toward Finschhafen in New Guinea have been brought to a complete halt by furious Japanese counter attacks, the anti-Axis headquarters for the southwestern Pacific announced today, a wire from Melbourne reveals.

The anti-Axis communique also disclosed that the Japanese resistance in that area was stubborn and that the anti-Axis advance, which was being carried out from three directions, has been completely stopped, it is reported.

## CHUNGKING WORRIED AS CRIMES INCREASE

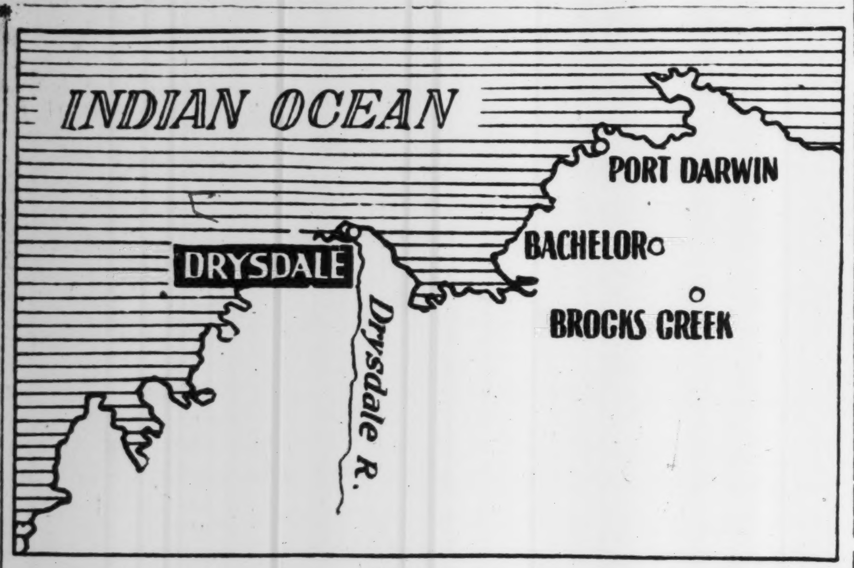
### Over 6,000 Criminal Cases Pending in Court

Domei

HANKOW, September 29.—Authorities in Chungking are sorely wracked by the aggravation of the degeneration of social morality which inevitably accompanies the strained conditions under a prolonged war.

Chungking has become a dark city of crime and vice, recent information coming from there disclosing that more than 6,000 criminal cases have been registered at the local court in Chungking.

Every conceivable types of misdemeanor has been committed and more serious cases which fall in the category of felonies are increasing with the lapse of each day.




## Same War Output as U.S. Not Required to Win War

### Captain Kurihara Tells Osaka Meet Just Quantity Needed by Command Enough—Supply Power Will Decide Fate of Attrition War

Japan need not produce the same amount that America produces in order to win the war, but just that quantity required by the command, declared Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, on Wednesday night.

Speaking at the Chuo Kokaido at Nakanoshima, Osaka, Captain Kurihara, in his speech entitled "The Present Stage of the War of Greater East Asia," also pointed out that supplying power and transportation power would decide the fate of the war of attrition going on in the South Pacific. The Captain's address was as follows:

"In the early stages of the war the Japanese Army and Navy Units scored such magnificent results as are rarely seen in the annals of fighting. It was rather natural that the one hundred million people of the nation should have gone crazy with joy over these war results. We should, at the same time as being happy over these war results, consider carefully the true results they have borne. Through them Japan for the first time was able to establish a self-sufficient economy; in other words, Japan gained for the first time the status to produce while fighting the war through.

**Conditions Before War**

"Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan was not self-sufficient in resources. Even at that time Japan was holding securely the so-called Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic bloc, but the situation was such that there was no oil, bauxite, rubber, or tin. Products such as oil and bauxite particularly oil resources which are absolutely necessary to national economy whether it be in peacetime or wartime.

"In addition to that, after the China Affair, American pressure against Japan gradually increased in intensity and it seemed that hostilities would begin between Japan and America at any time. Then, from where did Japan buy the resources absolutely necessary to its living until that time? From the hypothetical enemy America. This was nearly fatal to Japan. Fortunately, however, almost all of these resources which Japan lacked existed in the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere. There was oil in the Dutch East Indies, bauxite on the island of Bintan, and the Malai peninsula was the world's largest producer of rubber and tin. It followed that if these areas could be taken the war could be carried out.

"The War of Greater East Asia, as it is revealed in the Imperial Rescript, was a war forced on us, but Japan could not have become a full-fledged nation without taking these regions. The true significance of the results gained during the early stages of the war lies in the fact that these areas were taken satisfactorily and that Japan was able to gain the power to carry through the war by itself. The Southern Area is indeed Japan's treasure chest. And at the same time it is the world's treasure chest. Whatever Power possesses this treasure chest has the status of being the world's greatest power.

**Strategic Islands**

"That is because the Power which possesses the islands in this area is able to hold the control of the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean in its grasp. It can also be said that the Power which holds the control of the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean is the Power which has the right to hold the islands of the East Indies. Going further, the nation which gains the control of the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean is the nation which holds Australia and India. This can be understood clearly when you consider that Britain, which held the small point Singapore also controlled vast Australia and India.

"In other words, the various islands in the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere are the most strategically important points on the earth. More than that, there are also numerous exceedingly important resources in the areas. There is no telling what will come out of Borneo and New Guinea in the future. And should the time come when inorganic things replace organic things, this area, blessed with the heat of the sun and the effects of the seas, will become, and is becoming, now, the treasure house of the world.

"Thinking of this, the huge forests in this area near the equator indeed constitute an infinite treasure house. The true significance of the results gained in the early stages of the war lies in the fact that Japan secured the Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere where exist almost all of the strategic resources and is the infinite treasure house of the future.

**Enemies Realize Truth**

"The enemies, America and Britain, of course know this well. That is why they are working furiously in their counter-offensive, trying to take back Japan's Southern Regions Co-Prosperity Sphere. The defense and development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere grows increasingly more favorable to Japan with the passage of time. That is why America and Britain are saying that they must prevent Japan from developing the Co-Prosperity Sphere completely and thus perfecting its position of invincibility, and are carrying on their large-scale counter-offensive in the Solomons and the New Guinea area, trying desperately to work nearer their way to the Southern Regions." Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"From the military standpoint, the fighting going on in the Solomons and the New Guinea area is a fight for air bases, a battle for the control of the air. For the battle for air bases, a battle for the control of the seas is being fought, and, for the control of the seas, a battle for the control of the air is being fought. Since the landing of its forces on Rendova and New Georgia on June 30, the enemy has been continuing its counter-offensive, throwing in numerous planes and ships. At the same time, it landed troops at Nassau Bay in the south of Salamaua. Recently, the enemy has landed at Hopoi, north of Lae, and at Finschhafen and is trying to move on the Japanese Forces at Lae and Salamaua in a pincer movement.

**Focal Point of Fighting**

"The focal point of the fighting in this area is the fighting in the air, the fight for the control of the air. The Japanese attacks against the enemy positions, of course, are in-

(Continued on Page 3)

## His Majesty Sends Message in Reply To Fuehrer's Wire

**His Majesty the Emperor on Tuesday was pleased to transmit a gracious message to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in reply to a congratulatory message received Monday on the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department yesterday.**

## INFLATION TENDENCY HITS SOUTH AMERICA

### Financial Times Reports Critical Situation Due to Large Favorable Balances

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—According to the Financial Times on September 22, the chief problem confronting South American countries today is the tendency toward inflation, with Chile taking the lead. Some of the drastic measures suggested to correct the situation include higher taxation, issuing of bonds and compulsory subscription to gold.

The article appearing in the Financial Times follows:

"The chief problem in South America continues to be the persistent tendency toward inflation mainly caused by favorable trade balances. Measures taken to counteract this tendency include higher taxation, issuing of internal bonds and compulsory purchase of gold or foreign exchange certificates.

"The balance of Latin America's trade with the United States unlike prewar years is highly favorable. The favorable balance of the United States, $271,000,000 for the year 1942 was followed, in the first quarter of 1943, by $88,000,000. Of the latter figure as much as $25,300,000 represented Chile's export surplus which was followed by Argentina with $14,800,000. Colombia came next with $10,300,000 closely followed by Brazil with $10,254,000.

"It is not surprising therefore that currency inflation in South America is most pronounced in Chile. The smallness of Brazil's trade balance with the United States as compared with other South American countries is due to the more liberal policy adopted by the United States in exports to Brazil."

## 30TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF BAELTZ TO BE OBSERVED

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the death of Dr. Erwin Baeltz, the eminent contributor to the Japanese medical world, lectures will be given at 3 p.m. today at the Japan-Germany Hall in Sanbancho.

The function will be under the joint auspices of the Japanese-German Cultural Society and the Japan-German Medical Society.

Dr. Baeltz came to Japan in 1876. After 30 years of meritorious and invaluable service to Japanese medicine, then in its infancy, he returned to Germany. During his stay in Japan, Dr. Baeltz not only fostered the study of medicine in Japan but also contributed greatly toward the promotion of cultural relations between Japan and Germany.

## LAUREL BARES POLICY OF P.I. IN PRESS TALK

### Pledges Utmost Efforts to Make New State Vital Unit of Sphere

### COOPERATION SAID VITAL

### Political, Economic, and Cultural Activities Will Follow Japan's Ideal

By a Domei Staff Correspondent

MANILA, September 28.—In the first press interview since his election, President-Elect Jose P. Laurel this afternoon pledged to exert utmost efforts to make the future Republic of the Philippines a vital organic unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through the realization and enforcement of basic political economic and cultural policies.

Dr. Laurel said that the "political ideology of the Philippines must be similar to that of Japan regarding establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Philippines must exist as an independent entity, but it must not lose sight of the fact that it is a part of the great association of nations under the leadership of Japan.

**Unity Seen Vital**

"In order to prevent the continuance and domination of Asiatic peoples by Western Powers, they should unite for a common purpose without, of course, sacrificing the personality and integrity of their respective nations.

"In the economic field the Philippines will pursue a twofold aim. The first is the attainment of economic self-sufficiency by producing what the country needs to exist without being a burden on sister nations. The second is the aim not only to produce enough for self-sustenance but more "for the welfare of other peoples of Greater East Asia whose countries, due to climatic conditions, are not in the position to produce what we can."

Urging the coordination of economic activities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, he asserted: "I do not believe that there can be real co-prosperity if there is going to be competition, and exchange of goods without control by some sort of central board for all East Asia.

"The educational policy will consist of overhauling the existing educational system of institutions with a view to impressing upon the people the fact that they belong to Asia and must conserve their souls as Asians and abandon Western practices that have undermined their oriental virtues and qualities.

"Although more than 300 years of Spanish rule and 40 years of United States domination left their imprint upon Filipino life, undesirable aspects of Western influence should be eliminated, and a definite policy fixed by the Government to assure closer union with Oriental countries should be adopted.

"There should be a greater spiritual penetration among Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese, Burmese, Thais, Manchoukuoans and others in order to foster greater unity and brotherhood among East Asians."

**Prosperity for All**

Defining his conception of co-prosperity, Mr. Laurel declared; "The fundamental principle lies in the fact that the prosperity of a whole means prosperity for each of the integral parts, thus in order

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## Today's Press Comments

Thursday, September 30, 1943

**(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)**

**Decisive War Diet**

NIPPON SANGYO—An extraordinary session of the Diet is to be called on October 25 in order to secure the Diet's consent to the national structure strengthening program which was previously adopted by the Cabinet. The preparedness of the people had been such that the measures announced for the enforcement of the program were felt to be rather tardy. But the announcement of the Cabinet decision to abolish the long-existing Commerce and Industry Ministry and to merge it with the Planning Board and the various departments and bureaus of the War and Navy Ministries and establishing a Ministry of Munitions came as a welcome news most befitting these stringent times.

The 83rd session of the Diet that is to be held for three days toward the end of October will mark a turning point in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. There can be no question that the budgetary estimates and the legislative bills to be presented must be imbued with the spirit of decisive war. It is hoped that the Government will show the same initiative and daring that it has demonstrated in its decision to create a Ministry of Munitions in enforcing the various administrative measures to be taken in accordance with the national strengthening policy. At the same time we hope the Diet, on its part, will approach the bills and budgetary estimates submitted in the same constructive spirit it has shown since the outbreak of the war.

# 2 INFANTRY UNITS CITED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICES ON GUADALCANAL ISLAND

## Requiem Is Held at Sapporo For Deified Heroes of Attu

### Solemn Rites Conducted Wednesday—Condolence Grants Sent by Their Majesties—Prime Minister Tojo's Speech Is Read

Requiem rites for the deified heroes of Attu, whose last action has gone down in the history of the War of Greater East Asia as one of its most stirring pages, were held in Nakajima Park, Sapporo, from 2 p.m. Wednesday.

On the dais at the front in the interior of a structure of white wood, under the ceremonial canopy, were reverently placed the remains of the 2,500 officers and men who made such a gallant last charge against overwhelming odds on that bleak, lone island in the North Pacific. The catafalque was graced by the condolence grants sent by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress under the sacred lanterns. Before the catafalque were arranged flowers in vases, a pair of sacred trees and about 150 wreaths presented by the War Minister, Chief of Army General Staff and Inspector-General of Military Education, and other leaders of the Army. The seats a distance away were reserved for the distinguished guests and the tents to the right and left in front of them for the members of the bereaved families.

**Appointed Seats Taken**

At 11 a.m. about 10,000 middle school students of the city with their school banners preceding them, followed by members of the air raid wardens' organizations, Japan Women's Society, representatives of the citizenry and other organizations, marched into the ceremonial ground. The 5,000 members of the bereaved families, who had been waiting for this hour ever since their arrival in Sapporo, conducted by members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps in labor service for the grand rites, took their appointed seats.

Army Commander Sueichiro Higuchi, Chief Mourner, and the Chairman of the Ritual Committee, then took their seats. After the sacred music had wafted over the scene, a Toyama School military band struck up the sublime strain of the "Umiyukaba." Colonel Tamura, in charge of the rites, announced the opening of the ceremony. The whole assembly bowed and to the grave notes of the sacred music the priests performed the purification, followed by the placing of offerings before the deified dead.

**Higuchi Reads Speech**

Army Commander Higuchi then read his memorial speech praising the supreme heroism of the Attu defenders. From among the bereaved families could be heard sounds of suppressed sobbing. The speeches of Prime Minister Tojo and other leaders of the Army were read. These were followed by the offering of branches of the sacred tree. As Army Commander Higuchi made his offering military trumpets sent out their impressive strain for the dead, and bayonets flashed to the command of "Present Arms." Timed to the second, a roar of Army warplanes filled the air and their formations paid tribute to the departed heroes by flying low over the ceremonial ground.

Representing the bereaved families, Mrs. Yamazaki, wife of the Attu commander, offered a sacred branch to the dead. All the bereaved families bowed low and while the branches were being offered by them the sacred music was played for the third time. Yasuyuki Yamazaki, the eldest son of the late commander, expressed thanks for the honor that was done for the dead. The ritual committee chairman responded with an impressive speech and Colonel Tamura announced the rites at an end.

The bereaved families are expected to leave Sapporo in two batches, one Thursday and the other Friday.

**Tojo's Speech**

In his speech read in the course of the rites, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Tojo said:

"To the loyal souls now in Heaven! When your commander Yasuyo Yamazaki was leaving for the northern waters, he left a last message in which he said that to expose his corpse in a field of battle and to live forever as a guardian god of his country were the most coveted of fates for a warrior of Japan. To do one's duty whether living or dying and to carry the torch of national glory to far corners of the earth, dedicating one's self to the furtherance of national fortunes, such are the quintessence of the army spirit. Such have been the principles that have uplifted the national spirit through the centuries.

"Well, the late commander of Attu, with all the officers and men under him, every man of them, carried out what he said to the letter, thereby rendering incalculable service to his country in both tangible and intangible results. The damage the defenders at Attu inflicted on the enemy was all out of proportion to the intrinsic value of the island, while our unquenchable fighting spirit has impressed even our enemy. They have visibly served their country by uplifting the morale of the Army.

**Mere Mourning Not Enough**

"Merely to mourn their deaths and grieve the loss of such gallant men would not suffice to give rest to the heroic souls. We must fight on with grimmer determination than ever until the United States and Britain are defeated and our war aims fully achieved. Only then would the deified heroes really rest in peace.

"Loyal souls now in Heaven. Your souls now live forever as our guardian gods, as the memory of your action at Attu lives forever in our hearts. We may be separated by the great barrier of death but we are more closely united, you now enshrined and we now fighting in the flesh, than ever before. Together we will go forward until the final victory is won."

## SHORTAGE OF FOOD RAMPANT IN SICILY

### Island Faces Famine Due To U.S. Usurpation

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—Famine has gripped entire Sicily directly as the result of the atrocious activities of the United States forces on the island, it is disclosed by information coming from there.

The wheat crop that flourished on the scanty plains of the island was wasted because it could not be harvested due to the progress of the Sicilian campaign. Furthermore, the wheat that was stored at Caltanissetta was usurped by the American forces.

At first, the Americans seemingly prepared sufficient bottoms to maintain their supply route to the island. However, with the commencement of the Salerno campaign, the majority of their shipping was requisitioned for transportation for the fighting front.

The single trunk line on the island which connected Palermo and Catania via Caltanissetta was severed at several points along the line, and thus isolated the middle part of the island from receiving necessary commodities from the coast. Consequently, these central regions in particular were plunged into a grave state of famine.

### U.S. Won't Raise Pay

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—The United States Government again showed its rising temper against labor by announcing that the railway employes throughout the country would not be given the previously demanded 3 per cent increase in their wages, it is learned here today in dispatches from Washington.

## Sakai and Suemura Contingents Defended Positions to Last

## OVERCAME HARDSHIPS

### Surprise Attacks Threw Superior Enemy Forces Into Great Confusion

**Citations issued by the Army Commander to the Sakai Infantry Unit, formerly the Hiroyasu Infantry Unit, and to the Suemura Infantry Unit, formerly the Doi Infantry Unit, for meritorious services in the Guadalcanal operations have reached the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.**

**The announcement follows:**

**"The Sakai Infantry Unit, formerly the Hiroyasu Infantry Unit, and the Suemura Infantry Unit, formerly the Doi Infantry Unit, which took part and rendered distinguished services in the operations in Guadalcanal Island had been granted citations by the Army Commander, a fact which has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."**

Since the general counter offensive operations of our enemy, the United States, started on August 7 last year around Guadalcanal Island in the Southwest Pacific, the severe fighting between us and the enemy in waters of the Solomons has continued, and still is going on today.

**Daringness Lauded**

The daringness of the fighting kept up by our garrison forces on the island for the sake of strengthening our rear defense bases up to the time of their swinging operations from the island was such as defied description.

To the Sakai Infantry Unit and the Suemura Infantry Unit which from October, 1942 participated in the operations of the island, repulsed violent attacks by large superior enemy forces, and defended the position to the last until they swung from the island, thereby rendering outstandingly distinguished services in the cause of general operations, citations had been issued by the Army Commander in the area. The War Ministry announced on September 29 that this fact had been brought to Imperial attention.

**CITATION**

Sakai Infantry Unit
(formerly Hiroyasu Infantry Unit)

"The above, participating in the operations of Guadalcanal Island, under Unit Commander Colonel Hiroyasu, penetrated a vast area of dense forest in the latter part of October 1942. It made a detour to the area south of Lunga airfield, and made a violent attack on a strong deep lengthwise position. It fought bravely. The Unit, from the Commander downward, suffered considerable casualties but this did not daunt them, whose spirit rose higher and higher.

"Then, under orders, the Unit assembled in the area of the upper reaches of the Matanikau River. While it was preparing for attacks to come later, it encountered the enemy attack in the area of the coastal road. As soon as it swung quickly to this area, the Unit under Colonel Sakai, the new Unit Commander, while putting up with extreme fatigue and hunger and thirst, hurried over steep hills, and while receiving pressure exerted by the superior enemy forces, went to the rescue of comrade forces. It repulsed the enemy's violent attacks and ended the critical fighting situation.

"In the first part of November 11, as soon as the Unit was attacked by a superior enemy force made up of infantry, artillery and aircraft, it went into action. It had a severe fight for several days and inflicting heavy damage on the enemy, drove it back. Then it gave chase to the enemy and advanced to the eastern side of the enemy artillery positions. From that time till the middle part of January 1943, while face to face with a superior enemy infantry and artillery force, it secured mastery of the coast, and repulsed general enemy attacks on three occasions. Some time it would steal its way into the rear of the enemy and by surprise at-

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# SENTENCE OF DEATH IS PASSED ON SORGE

### All Other Accused in 'International Spy Gang Case' Are Also Found Guilty

Death sentences were passed Wednesday on Richard Sorge, 49, and Hidemi Ozaki, 42, life sentences on Max Klausen, 45, and Branco de Vukelich, 39, and a three-year term given Anna Klausen, 45, wife of Max Klausen, all found guilty, in the so-called "International Spy Gang Case," of trafficking in State secrets.

These five accused, together with another, Okinori Miyagi, 41, who died on August 2, had been tried in the Tokyo District Criminal Court since May 31 with Judge Tadashi Takata presiding and Procurators Nakamura and Hiramatsu prosecuting.

On September 10, with the examination of Hidemi Ozaki as the last proceedings, the trial came to an end. Thus at 10 a.m. Wednesday Judge Takata pronounced sentences in a two-hour public session on the five of the six accused. As Miyagi had died on August 2, the charges against him were dropped on August 6.

When passing sentences, the presiding judge told Sorge, Ozaki, Vukelich and the Klausens that they had been found guilty of violating the National Defense Security Law, Military Secrets Safeguarding Law, War Materials Secrets Protection Law and Peace Preservation Law but that they were to be dealt with on the count of the National Defense Security Law violation alone. The charge against Anna Klausen was aiding in the leakage of military secrets. The 300 days that she had spent in detention awaiting trial are to be included in the three years she is to serve at hard labor.

The legal count on which Sorge and others were sentenced was Article 4 of the National Defense Security Law, which says:

"A person searching out or collecting State secrets for the purpose of disclosing them to a foreign country or making them public shall be liable to imprisonment of not less than one year at hard labor.

"A person, who has searched out or collected State secrets with the purpose stated in the preceding Paragraph, and who has disclosed them to a foreign country, or has made them public, shall be liable to the death penalty, imprisonment for life, or for imprisonment with hard labor of not less than three years."

### *Laurel Bares Policy of P.I. In Press Talk*

(Continued from Page 1)

to achieve common prosperity we must aim at the prosperity of the whole because by doing so each of the component parts will share in that prosperity. In the economic field, efforts should be made to allow all peoples the freedom to live, progress and contribute toward common welfare.

"I intend to follow the aforementioned three-point political, economical and educational program in guiding the Filipino people so that they can fulfill their mission as an integral unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Asked about his feelings on being elected President Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines, Dr. Laurel replied: "I feel great pride because it will enable me to carry out a conviction and dream which I have had for the last 20 years that the Philippines belongs to Asia and must seek its destiny there.

"I am very happy to have the opportunity to head my people in making the Philippines a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is the fundamental objective of Japan in waging this war for the liberation of all peoples of Asia."

## ROOSEVELT MAKES GESTURE

### Wants to Give Self-Rule to Puerto Ricans

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—President Roosevelt recommended self-government for Puerto Rico in a special address to Congress, it is reported here today from Washington.

Probably taking the cue from the recent Japanese actions extending self-rule to Burma and the Philippines, and in belated efforts to bolster his stand of fighting for "freedom", Roosevelt told Congress the people of Puerto Rico should have the right to run their own government.

### Italian Liner Scuttled

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—The 51,062-ton Italian luxury liner Rex was scuttled by its crew forestalling its seizure by the German forces, it is reported from Algiers. Where it was sunk, however, was not disclosed. The Rex was built in 1932 and was the largest of the Italian merchant marine.

# TEXT OF REICH FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH

**Following is the text of Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's speech delivered on the occasion of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact on Monday in an exchange broadcast made from Germany.**

The nations which today three years ago allied themselves in the Tripartite Pact fully realized that with this Pact they had entered into a holy alliance which entailed the highest obligations and which might also demand from them one day the highest test of their fighting spirit.

The aim of the pact that led to its conclusion by the nations of Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Croatia, was also correspondingly high. It consisted of the claim to the right of living of all these nations which had been unjustly treated by the events of history as well as a guarantee of their vital needs in those areas that rightly belong to them and which are being exploited by peoples who already dominate the largest part of the globe.

In Europe it has been Germany and Italy, confined as they were to a narrow space of land, that were unable to provide sufficient food for their ever increasing populations. The same holds true for Japan in East Asia whose people are unable to live on the narrow space of their island empire. There can be no doubt that with some goodwill an equitable arrangement should have been possible between the just claims of these nations without possessions and those satiated countries which claimed for their own or even dominated as their sphere of interest, divided between them, nearly three quarters of the surface of the globe.

However, all proposals and all attempts, made by the non-satiated nations in the course of the years, with the aim of coming to a peaceful solution of this question proved to be in vain. It has always been Britain and America and, later on, also Russia which opposed such endeavors, i.e. countries which are blessed abundantly with the material goods of this earth having at their disposal gigantic territories. However, egoism, envy, and an unconcealed desire to dominate foreign countries and peoples, which is the purest imperialism in the worst sense of the word, have become the driving motives of these powers. Their insatiable lust for power has brought about this present great conflict for the countries, allied in the Tripartite Pact, a conflict which will prove decisive for generations to come.

While in the East, i.e. in those spaces where Britain and America have nothing to seek whatsoever either from the geographical or from the ethical point of view, an attempt is being made to prevent Japan forcefully from establishing a new order. On our own continent Britain and America on the one hand and Russia on the other are desirous together—although in reality each country for itself from selfish motives—to conquer Europe. This means that the powers which are already in control of the greater part of the globe, still desire to conquer purely from greed of power and profit on the part of their ruling classes also our European continent, although their own peoples would in no way be able to derive any advantage from it.

This very lust for conquest is tricked out with all kinds of empty phrases about the liberation of the peoples of Europe and the happiness which the achievements of democracy will confer upon our part of the earth. Their real aim, however, is the domination of the Old World and the enslavement of its inhabitants.

How nefarious and indescribably base their aims and methods are has been recently disclosed in the most cynical terms by an American diplomat in Switzerland on the grounds of a document that has come to our knowledge. This diplomat says that the present war offered an opportunity of freeing the American export industry from all European competition on the markets of the world that would never recur again.

In his opinion it was therefore necessary under the pretext of a military strategy to annihilate the European industries and harbors by means of bombing attacks and thus to eliminate their competition for a long time to come. In this way unemployment and other social difficulties which America would have to face at the end of this world war would best be done away with. In other words the workers in Europe are to be made unemployed by the destruction of their factories and work shops and thus transformed into the paid slaves of the Anglo-American capitalistic or the Bolshevist interests.

If today our enemies in their propaganda pretend to accuse the members of the Tripartite Pact of a lust for world domination, any such propaganda is definitely refuted by the fact that, on the one hand, the Tripartite Pact Powers are without sufficient living space in which they could carry on their struggle for existence, and that, on the other hand, our enemies, the rulers over vast territories, are engaged in the attempt to wrest from the Tripartite Powers even their inadequate living space in order to enslave their peoples.

The allegation that the Tripartite Powers want to dominate the world is, therefore, one of the most puerile propaganda lies ever invented. Not the Tripartite Pact Powers are striving for world hegemony but Britain, America and Soviet Russia. When in summer of 1941 Stalin set forth on his campaign of conquest for which he had been preparing for the past 20 years it was only by a margin of a few weeks—as we had become definitely aware already at that time and as has since been repeatedly confirmed by statements of captured Russian officers—that the Fuehrer forestalled him, hurling back the Bolshevik attack.

Treacherous as the Stalin project of conquering Europe was in view of the German-Soviet Russian Pact the scheme was, in a certain sense, merely the logical outcome of the long cherished pan-slavistic dreams of expansion. By means of the Bolshevik ideology on the one hand and the armored divisions on the other our ancient continent was to be incorporated into the U.S.S.R. by brute force. The German armed forces opposed the threatening onslought with a bastion of steel and iron and they will not lay aside their arms until the Bolshevik menace to Europe has been finally overcome.

The fact, however, that today America and particularly Britain are lending their support to these Bolshevik attacks on Europe which, in the event that they should be successful, would create a situation in Europe resembling that of a catastrophe, will one day be regarded as a grotesque episode in the history of the world. Their own peoples will one day realize that it was only Germany and her allies who saved Europe and thus avoided a catastrophe.

In contrast to the narrow-minded and shortsighted rulers in Britain and America, we have only one slogan today, given us by the Fuehrer, namely to fight and to go on fighting until a final and definite decision has been reached. Italy offers a typical example of what the rest of Europe may expect at the hands of the British and Americans. Despite the despicable offer of those Italian traitors, the ex-King, the ex-Crown Prince, Marshal Badoglio and his men, which is without parallel in history, to turn Italy's weapons against her own allies over night in the aid of Britain and America; despite the offer to assist the allies in cutting off the German troops in Southern Italy; despite the proposal to hand over the Duce and despite further dishonorable offers—the enemy demanded still "unconditional surrender" on the part of the traitors.

However, after this cowardly gang of traitors had agreed to these terms the enemy proclaimed quite openly the confiscation of Italian possessions in Africa and, in a disguised form the dismemberment of Italy herself. The traitors themselves are being detained as prisoners under such humiliating conditions as could scarcely be surpassed. This is the traditional lot of traitors. It shows the consequences that must be expected by any nation which in this war of life and death believes that it can rely on something else except its own strength and that of its allies.

Meanwhile the Duce has, subsequent to his liberation once again taken the fate of his country into his own strong hands. The governments allied in the Tripartite Pact, have hailed this happy turn of events with enthusiasm and profound satisfaction. One of the first actions of Benito Mussolini was to declare that the Tripartite Pact still held good for Italy and that Fascist Republican Italy would once more fight side by side with her other Allies in this struggle against their common enemies. I believe that the fact that today on the third anniversary of the conclusion of our pact the Duce returned to Italy holding the first meeting of the new Fascist Republican Government of Italy may be regarded as a favorable omen for the future.

Today, on the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact we can fairly state that this pact has stood its test in every respect. This alliance which was originally intended to be a warning to President Roosevelt not to oppose the vital rights of the non-satiated nations after America's challenge has become the symbol of this war of liberation that is being carried on by our peoples. Under this symbol all the nations, united in the pact, have been cemented into a community, engaged in a life and death struggle. So it was in the past and so it will be in the future. A hard year of fighting lies behind us. A year of heroic struggle it has been from which important successes have emerged but in which we have also suffered reverses that are inevitable in such a gigantic struggle, embracing the whole world. For some time past, our enemies have been exploiting such partial successes in order to proclaim their alleged coming victory with all the means of propaganda which they have at their disposal. They already speak of this victory as if it were an established fact. They talk of walking into Europe, of marching to Berlin. They talk of the elimination of National Socialism and of Fascism as well as of the extermination of the German people and its Allies.

They further speak of a concentric attack on Japan, the disintegration of the Japanese Empire and the punishment of all those allegedly responsible for the war. They talk of the reorganization of the conquered territories, of the punitive education of the conquered peoples, and other such nonsense. If these were not the actual topics of the enemy propaganda that can daily be heard no one would believe that our enemies could dare to indulge in such absurd humbug.

At any rate, I can state today that as far as the German people are concerned who have to bear the main brunt of this mighty conflict—and I am sure that this equally applies also to the other nations, allied in the Tripartite Pact—this enemy propaganda which is as complacent as it is impudent falls on a completely barren soil. Our peoples are fully aware of what they are fighting for and what fate would overtake them if they were defeated. This knowledge will therefore lead them to still greater efforts in this struggle.

For the soldiers of our allied powers every success is but a milestone on the road to final victory, and the harder and the more difficult this struggle may be the more grimly determined will they emerge to make the supreme effort for attaining final victory. Nearly 250 million human beings of the nations, allied in the Tripartite Pact, are as ready in Europe and in East Asia as they have ever been to make the supreme efforts to defend their native soil and to make any sacrifice for the freedom and future of their countries and their peoples.

My belief is that our enemies still have no conception of what the German people and its Allies are capable of achieving nor of the stubborn determination and the unshakable confidence in victory with which they await the coming battle. However many hard struggles the future may hold in store for us, of one thing we can be absolutely sure: In the knowledge of their strength and their personal superiority over the enemy our soldiers will fight on the bastions around Europe with an unparalleled fanaticism. Neither the Bolsheviks nor the Anglo-Americans will ever conquer Europe while East Asia will never again be torn from Japan. The valiant spirit of our soldiers by land, sea and air will, on the contrary, decide the future battles. Our troops will strike such hard blows at the enemy that the day will come when he will have had enough once and for all of the war which he has brought about.

We shall then see the end of this fateful struggle, hard and exacting though it may still be. The powers of the Tripartite Pact will then be in a position to establish the new order that will justify the blood, sacrificed on the battlefields and on the heroic homefront and they will assure for their peoples a future of freedom and happiness. It is our firm conviction that our arms will achieve this victory. Today, on the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, we review with pride the unrivalled deeds of heroism, performed by our forces on land, in the air and at sea and we rally with renewed courage and loyalty around our leader ready to make the supreme effort for victory and for the future of our peoples.

In conclusion I particularly wish to express my profound pleasure and gratification at the messages, received from the Foreign Ministers of the Tripartite Powers, which have just reached us by wireless from Europe and East Asia. I hereby reciprocate most heartily all the friendly sentiments, messages and greetings, conveyed by them to the Fuehrer and the German people.

# AMERICA EXPANDING MILITARY AID IN '44

### Britain to Get Biggest Part Of $5-Billion Loan; Help to Chungking Difficult

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—The military aid to be made by the United States in accordance with the Lend-Lease act will probably reach $5,400,000,000 in 1944 alone, it was disclosed at the meeting of the Labor Relations Board today, says a Washington report.

It was further disclosed that a larger portion of this loan will be made to Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, but approximately 10 per cent of the total will be allotted in supplies to the rebel French Committee for National Liberation, Belgium, Greece, and the various refugee governments.

The spokesman on the issue explained that due to the shortage of bottoms, the United States was greatly hampered in delivering the military supplies to the anti-Axis countries. It was particularly difficult, he said, to transport supplies to Chungking since there was no supply route over which aid could be sent.

"However," the spokesman continued, "the United States is patiently waiting for the reopening of the land route to Chungking. Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China, has established large training bases in India. Transport planes that carry supplies to Chungking return to India with capacity loads of Chungking troops. These troops are placed in training camps and put through gruelling drills by American soldiers.

"The military aid to the Soviet Union is being made over a route through Iran."

### *Burma Authorities Considering Supply Of Rice for Indians*

Domei

RANGOON, September 29.—**Burmese authorities are considering the practicability of supplying rice to India to help alleviate the critical food situation there, it was reliably learned. Burma's rice stock at present is large enough to allow its export to other countries.**

## ENEMY IN SALERNO FAILS TO BREAK REICH DEFENSE

### Fuehrer's Headquarters Say British and U.S. Armies Have Made No Gains

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—The fighting in southern Italy is in a stalemate with the opposing forces along the entire front tied in a silent deadlock. However, the progress made by the British 8th Army commanded by General Bernard L. Montgomery in its northward march along the eastern coast merits notice.

According to the announcement released by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today, the British forces have landed fresh troops on the southern coast, and detaching the reinforcement to the already powerful 8th Army, are gradually applying pressure on the left wing of the German line. As a result of the withdrawal of the German forces from Foggia, the Montgomery army was able to gain considerable ground.

The American army in the central sector and the British forces in the sector north of Salerno are frantically attempting to smash the German positions but have not as yet made any notable gains.

Indications are that, in conjunction with the advance made by the Britain 8th Army, the anti-Axis forces are contemplating on reaching Foggia by flanking the German line entrenched along the Naples front.

It is believed that the anti-Axis forces will cut northwest from a point north of Salerno, and passing through Rionero and Melfi, will cross Cervaro River and thence march into Foggia.

### May Defer Canada Election

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—The Canadian Government is planning to postpone the general election which is to be held this year in order that the nation's prosecution of her war policy may not be obstructed by an impediment in the form of a political war, averred Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King today, according to a report from Ottawa.

# 2 INFANTRY UNITS GRANTED CITATIONS

(Continued From Page 1)

tacks captured arms and ammunition. At other times it would sally forth and interfere with the enemy preparing for attack. In this way, by actions full of positive fighting spirit it struck terror into the hearts of the enemy. For successive days and nights, while the enemy planes were rampant it stood severe gunfire and the roar of naval guns and put up with the hardships of hunger, thirst, and diseases. The combatant members quickly became depleted. Yet it resolutely defended the position, and made the left rear of the main force safe, thereby facilitating the execution of the operations. This is due to the firm unity of the Unit with the Unit Commander as the center and to the attacking spirit with which the officers and men were inflamed. It demonstrated with the utmost clearness the traditional spirit of the Imperial Army. The exploits are recognized as outstandingly distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

February 11, 1943

The Army Commander"

**CITATION**

Suemura Infantry Unit
(Formerly Doi Infantry Unit)

"The above, under the command of Colonel Doi and then of Colonel Suemura, participated in the operations on Guadalcanal Island. For more than 70 days from the middle of November 1942 till the latter part of January 1943 it occupied the right wing position at Mount Austen as well as an important attacking point with a wide front in the neighborhood of an elevation. Night and day, under severe artillery and bombing attacks, it repulsed persistently repeated enemy attacks. During the time casualties increased steadily. As the shortage of ammunition and provisions became the acutest, all the wounded and sick troops undertook the defense of the position. Those who could walk with the help of sticks brought ammunition and provisions from the rear. Others who had sufficient physical strength left were daring enough to steal their way into the enemy position and made surprise attacks and caused confusion.

**Performed Duties**

"Finding themselves in a most difficult war situation in the high and low in the unit trusted each other, and by cooperating with each other physically and mentally it performed its function thoroughly. Specially, when it met the general violent offensive of the enemy which started about January 10, 1943, every key position got surrounded by the superior enemy on all sides, and for more than 10 days it was cut off from supplies. The enemy's closing in attacks increased in violence. Yet it resolutely defended the position to the last man. Eventually it carried out a heroic counter-attack and checked the penetration by the enemy. Thus it facilitated the operations of the main force.

"This is attributed to the firm unity of the officers and men of the Unit, their thorough training, and the fighting spirit with which they were inflamed. The quintessence of the Imperial Army was brought into full play truly. The services are recognized as outstandingly distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

February 11, 1943

The Army Commander."

## *ARGENTINA'S STAND AGAIN MADE CLEAR*

### *Will Continue to Remain Neutral*

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—The Argentine Government will maintain its neutrality and its status in the Western Hemisphere will remain unaltered in spite of strong British appeals for severance of its relations with the Axis Powers, it is announced by the Argentine Government.

The Foreign Office of the Argentine Government pointed out that it is regrettable that Argentina's intentions toward its neighbors, the Axis Powers as well as the anti-Axis could not be more fully understood.

The spokesman continued that the Government will maintain political and economic relations with the Axis nations, and the question whether Argentina breaks its connections with Japan or Germany is for the people of Argentina to decide.

### Send-Off for Cadets

A send-off ceremony for the cadets who were once student members of the Dai Nippon Aviation Association and who have just recently responded to the nation's call, was held at the Hiko Kaikan in Tamura-cho at 1 p.m. Wednesday. The gathering was attended by several Army officers representing the Aviation Headquarters as well as by other officials concerned.

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FIVE LAKES
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# INDIANS TO OBSERVE GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY

## Ceremony to Be Held in Yokohama and Tokyo, Independence League Announces

The 75th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi will be observed on Saturday by the Indian nationals of Yokohama and Tokyo commemorating the day with a full program, it is announced by the Secretary of Yokohama's Indian Independence League.

In Yokohama and Tokyo the day has been set aside as a holiday and the offices of the Indian nationals will be closed while from their family standards the Indian National flag and the Japanese Rising Sun flag will be prominently unfurled.

In Tokyo, it is announced, a joint function, celebrating the great leader's birthday and also welcoming Rash Behari Bose will be held at the Dai Toa Kaikan. This gathering is sponsored under the auspices of the Indian Independence League of Yokohama and Tokyo. It will be convened at 5 p.m.

In the morning the programs will be held in Yokohama.

At 9:30 a.m. at the India Club the program will open with appropriate flag salutation and the singing of the national anthem, "Vande-Matram".

D. I. Mahtani, Chairman of the Yokohama Indian Independence League, will address the gathering, giving a life sketch of their leader.

Later at the Indian Temple services and prayer for the Mahatma and for the early consummation of independence and freedom for India will be offered.

# POLICY OF BRITAIN IN INDIA DEFENDED

## Lord Halifax, Writing in American Magazine, Tries to Uphold London's Attitude

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in an article contributed to the October issue of the National Geographical Magazine, attempts to defend the British policy in India, according to reports received from Washington.

On discussing India's rejection of Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals because the offer did not concede the Cabinet governmental powers during the war, Lord Halifax writes: "On this subject, the British Government had always made it perfectly plain that during the war the cause of Indian defense comes first for which reason, British Control could not immediately be delegated or diminished."

Apparently in answer to the Indian demands for immediate independence, Lord Halifax warns against "the danger of creating a political vacuum by the withdrawal of one type of authority before another that is equally reliable is able to replace it."

Ignoring the British traditional policy of "divide and rule" Lord Halifax says: "The only alternative of British Control is the evolution of Indian harmony based on toleration, restraint, and mutual respect of several elements concerned."

Lord Halifax also stated that the British policy in India in the past has been crystallized into four main purposes to give India security, to give her unity, to raise her social economic level as well as to develop political life.

# ADMINISTRATION TO PUSH KAPOK PLANTING IN JAVA

## Sets Up Control Corporation Purchasing Fiber, Seeds to Aid Inhabitants

Domei

DJARKARTA, September 25.—To guarantee livelihood of the Javanese who are engaged in cultivating kapok, the Japanese Military Administration decided to order the Major Commodities Control Corporation to buy up kapok fiber and and seeds.

Similar to last year, the kapok fiber will be purchased at 11.40 guilders per 100 kilograms, while kapok seeds will be purchased at 2.25 guilders per 100 kilograms deliverable at the nearest station. Raw kapok just plucked from the trees will be bought at 1.26 guilders per 100 kilograms deliverable at the factory.

The new Control Corporation replaces the Plantation Control Corporations, which was organized last year to make secure the livelihood of the kapok planters, which was threatened when the kapok fiber markets were lost due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Kapok fiber is the major export trade commodity in Java, monopolizing the world's kapok fiber market prior to the start of the present conflict.

# NEW ASIA BY INDONESIANS

## Showing Unstinted Cooperation With Nippon Forces By Acting as Look-Outs for Enemy Planes; Create Defense Units

Domei

MACASSAR, September 25.—In various areas under the naval or military administration close to where the battles of the South Pacific are being fought, the Japanese people and the native inhabitants, under one banner, are marching toward victory and the birth of a Greater East Asia.

The native inhabitants, who for 300 years had suffered under the heel of the former Dutch East Indies administration, are now totally participating in the war for the liberation of East Asia, and are offering their unreserved cooperation in the Japanese program of reconstruction.

In addition, they are shouldering a part of the defensive work against the guerilla tactics of the Anglo-Americans as anti-aircraft observers or as members of the civil defense bodies with "Protect the Fatherland" as their watchword.

### Natives Keep Watch

The stout Indonesians who, by day and by night, keep watch on the coral reefs constantly washed by the tropical waves or on the sand hills under the burning heat, as the antennae of the air defense, are faithfully discharging their duties in a number of observation posts erected on the various islands of the Sunda group. In faithful reflection of their sincere efforts, many touching episodes have been recorded.

On a certain day of a certain month, when the enemy conducted a nuisance raid on Sourabaya, a native observer who had discovered the enemy, bravely started, on horseback, for the communication post situated a considerable distance away in spite of the fact that it was midnight. Although he fell off the horse several times, he finally reached his destination, thus fully discharging his duty. The authorities were greatly touched by this action.

Further, at another observation post on Lompok Island, native observers declined the recompense offered by the country chief saying that it was an honor for them to serve as members of those fighting for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and that it was unthinkable to receive any recompense for such a service. Not only that but they even contributed money for the construction of a road. From these incidents, it is easy to see how the native inhabitants are burning with enthusiasm to cooperate with the Japanese people.

As pioneers in the defense of their fatherland, anti-aircraft observation posts have been formed consisting of Japanese civilian groups and native inhabitants under the command of the Japanese Forces.

### Observation Posts Built

At present there are a certain number of observation posts erected in the southern part of Celebes Island and in each, there are native inhabitants fully discharging their duties whether it be by day or by night. Utilizing their naturally sensitive auditory and optical organs to their fullest extent, these native observers have often been praised highly by the local leaders of the Japanese Forces for their accurate reports of enemy actions, a task which is quite difficult for ordinary persons.

One night two youthful observers quickly detected the sound of approaching planes and reported it to the army unit commander without delay. And sure enough it proved to be a formation of American four-engined heavy bombers. However, having completed all preparations for the reception of the enemy in accordance with the report, the Japanese Army Unit quickly drove the enemy back with devastating anti-aircraft fire.

These native observers are showing great aptitude for the highly specialized work at an aircraft observation post and they are carrying out to the letter all commands given to them by the Japanese officers. They even take their meals on the turret by hauling them up to their posts when their families bring the meals to them, and with a rice-ball in one hand and field-glasses in the other, they never slacken their vigilance even for a moment.

### Civil Defense Bodies

Having been expanded and strengthened, the various civil defense units have been formed into a single body and renamed the Celebes Civil Defense Body. It was on July 8 last year that a general move was started for local defense by the Japanese military units, civilian Government officials and native inhabitants united into one body. Consequently, the native members of the defense bodies have mixed freely with the Japanese. Further, as members of a traffic unit or the fire squad, the islanders are showing positive zeal by rushing to their posts without any thought of danger to themselves.

At the time when Macassar was attacked by an enemy air squadron, the inhabitants braving enemy fire, gallantly offered to help in the rescue work and all satisfactorily fulfilled their assigned duties.

With regard to night patrol, the native inhabitants eagerly answer the call to duty without hesitation and when an order is given, they assemble at the meeting place on the run, even from villages two or three miles distant and, as soon as they receive their orders, they take up their respective positions. They are unquestionably displaying a determined fighting spirit in their eagerness to fight with their leader, Japan.

### Defensive Tactics Prepared

In Banjermasin, a body of Japanese residents has completed all defensive preparations of the city under the instructions of the Army Unit on the spot and the members are now undergoing strenuous training.

The cooperation of the native inhabitants with this body is extremely gratifying and helps to make a success of the venture. The reason for this unstinted cooperation lies in the fact that the trust placed on Japan by the indigenes is deepening along with the permeation of the military authorities in their midst.

The Banjermasin Fire Squad which was newly organized is composed entirely of native inhabitants. They are at present concentrating on testing their fire-pumps and in fire fighting practice.

In addition, many native inhabitants are participating in aircraft observation duties and the reporting of air raid warnings. Their training in the control of lights and in rescue work is extremely thorough and rigorous. Thus the native inhabitants are pledging to defend to the last their native soil.

# UNSHAKABLE UNITY OF AXIS STRESSED

## Japan's Ambassadorial Office In Saigon Says French Cooperation Assured

Domei

SAIGON, September 28.—In connection with Japan's recognition of the new Fascist Republican Government, the Japanese ambassadorial office at Saigon issued a communique expressing the unshakable unity of the Tripartite Pact.

The communique follows:

"The fact that the Japanese Government has recognized the new Fascist Republican Government of Italy through German diplomatic organs was due to the absence of diplomatic representatives between the Japanese Government and the new Fascist Republican Government.

"Of course, the new Government of Italy will assume all responsibility in carrying out the treaties concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Confident cooperation among Axis Powers will be further enhanced by Japan's recognition of the new Italian Government and this ambassadorial office takes great delight over this move.

### Have Faith in Axis

"In French Indo-China, both the Government and people maintained a very calm attitude at the news of the unconditional surrender of Badoglio's regime and they hold the view that the policy of Japan and Germany for the prosecution of war will remain firm no matter what may occur.

"They also believe that the establishment of the new Fascist Republican Government reflects the general wish of the Italian people and that it has eliminated all impure internal elements with the result that the relations among the Tripartite Powers have been bolstered politically and militarily.

"Although Britain and the United States are attempting, by all kinds of propaganda, to alienate both France and French Indo-China from the Axis Powers, France, under the leadership of Marshal Philippe Petain, and French Indo-China, believing their regeneration is possible only by cooperation with the Axis Powers, are taking the attitude of ignoring Anglo-American propaganda,

"This attitude may be characterized as truly wise,"

# Fuehrer's Headquarters

### September 28

On the Kuban bridgehead several local Soviet attacks were repulsed. The town of Temryuk was systematically evacuated and destroyed. In the fighting area southeast and east of Zaporoahje the enemy continued his attempts at breaking through with massed forces which had partly been newly brought up. All attacks were frustrated in embittered fighting with grave enemy losses. One Soviet fighting group that had temporarily broken into our lines was thrown back in counter-attacks.

On the middle Enjepr the Soviets again attacked the German bridgehead without success. The fighting against several minor Soviet detachments which under the cover of darkness had crossed the river is still going on. In the central front sector heavy enemy pressure continued. Several attacks on the Murman front were repulsed. German light naval forces sank a Soviet gunboat in the Black Sea off the Taman coast and several supply vessels totailing 2,100 tons on the dockyards of Anapa.

In southern Italy where fresh Anglo-American forces have landed the enemy pressure became considerably stronger. While in the area of Salerno all enemy attacks were repulsed, the German troops in the area of Foggia systematically detached themselves from the enemy and withdrew into prepared mountain positions. Foggia was evacuated after the destruction of all important war installations.

In northern Italy and in Dalmatia strong partisan groups were encircled. They are now facing their annihilation. The port of Slit on the Adriatic coast which was jointly defended by Badoglio troops and communists was stormed. On the island of Corfu where a treacherous garrison had established contact with the Anglo-Americans and had rejected the German ultimatum German alpineers landed, effectively supported by stukas and naval units. They broke every resistance and captured several thousands of prisoners, occupying the island completely.

Escort vessels of a German convoy sank two enemy motor-torpedoboats off the French coast. American air formations attempted to fly over the German Bight under the cover of clouds in daylight. They were intercepted by German fighter squadrons and dispersed. A concentrated attack, as planned by the enemy, was thus frustrated. The bombs dropped on several localities in the coastal area caused losses among the population and damaged residential quarters. Last night British bomber formations carried out terror attacks against Hanover and with weak forces against Brunswick. Casualties and destruction was caused. Altogether 56 enemy bombers were shot down.

# STRIFE CONTINUES OVER U.S. COMMAND

## Critioism of Marshall by Congressmen Said Affecting War Efforts

Domei

LISBON, September 28.—The controversy over General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, continues despite the efforts of President Roosevelt and War Secretary Henry L. Stimson to quell it, according to reports from Washington.

Members of the House of Military Affairs Committee today told their colleagues that Congressional criticism of the Army's high commander is seriously affecting the war effort.

Representative Albert Thomas, Democrat from Texas, told the House that General Marshall had called on him at his residence this morning to "express very deep regret and deep concern at some of the statements that appeared in local papers and also on the floor of this House."

Representative Thomas added that General Marshall had said this was seriously affecting the war effort and authorized him and other members of the Committee to quote him and to express the hope that such statements would not be repeated because they were doing great harm to the war effort.

Andrew May, Democrat from Kentucky and Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said that General Marshall had assured him there "is complete harmony among the high officials of the War Department and the Administration and anything that was done was done with his approval."

In the meantime, Representative John McCormack, Democrat from Massachusetts, gave the House this statement from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War: "The President has absolutely refrained from interfering in any way with the War Department and in the choice of any generals of the United States Army and also in their assignment to duty.

# SAME PRODUCTION LEVEL NOT NEEDED

(Continued from Page 1)

tense, but so is the enemy's raids against the Japanese.

"And the fact that a part of the Italian fleet went over into the hands of the anti-Axis camp when the Badoglio regime of Italy surrendered on September 8, when considered in connection with the enemy's operations to retake Burma, is a matter which demands much watchfulness.

"Looking from the economic standpoint at the fighting in the Solomons and New Guinea area, it is found that it is a great battle of attrition, a great battle of supplies, and a great battle of production. It follows that what will decide the outcome of the fighting in that area is production and the sending of supplies.

### Base Against Base

"The outstanding characteristic of the fighting going on in the South Pacific is that the fighting is a battle of offense and defense of base against base. Using the enemy's words it is 'stepping stone' fighting. What is most important in such fighting is the sending of supplies. That is because these bases are far removed from both America and Japan and because they do not have any producing power nor supplying power on the spot and have to depend on supplies being sent up from the rear.

"Therefore, it is necessary to have huge sources of supplies in the rear and to have powerful transportation power. It can be said that supply power and transportation power are the things which will indeed decide the fate of the present fighting in tht South Pacific. And this supply power and transportation power is born through production on the home front. The production of planes and ships shows on the front as fighting power. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that the activity of every one of the one hundred million people of the nation will decide victory or defeat in the war.

### Production Needs

"What must be called to attention in this problem of the production war is that we do not necessarily have to produce as much as America does in order to gain victory. All that is necessary is to produce the amount required by the command. The quantity required by the command is something which I of course cannot reveal but it does not reach astronomical figures. All we have to do to expect victory is to produce this required quantity.

"The most important thing for the establishment of an invincible structure for the Co-Prosperity Sphere is ships. There are abundant resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and when these can be used to their fullest extent our fighting power will take an infinite jump upwards. Merely thinking of this it can be understood how important the problem of ships is. America is working desperately to destroy our transportation lanes but our defense against submarines has gradually increased in power, with 13 enemy submarines sunk in July and August.

### Strength Will Increase

"It is clear that when our defense against submarines becomes complete the interflow of goods in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will become still more smooth and our fighting power increase still more. That day is the day on which America will be completely crushed, and we are fighting, looking forward to that time. And we must offer at this time our most sincere thanks to the fighting men who are in action against the enemy submarines and to the persons who are producing the ships and vessels to fight the submarines.

"American production now is at its peak and it is rather natural that its counter-offensive is intense. Even American production power, however, has its limits and should we blast completely America's counter-offensive when its production power is at its peak, what will come next is the period of Japan's counter-offensive. Then Japan, with the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere fighting as one solid unit, will gain final victory. The future before us is bright.

"There is no need to stress further that production in wartime has a decisive effect on the outcome of the fighting. But it will not do merely to produce already existent weapons, no matter in what vast amount, and to forget or ignore the invention and development of new weapons. New weapons not only revolutionize warfare but also form the fundamental force for victory. That is clear when one considers that the British invention of the tank contributed so greatly to the Allied victory in the first World War, and the invention of the so-called Shimose gunpowder to the Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War. That is why production in wartime must be scientific production.

"In this present war too all the nations at war have mobilized their scientists and are working furiously to develop new weapons. Considering America, it is found that almost every American scientist has been mobilized, that more than 640,000 American scientists have been mobilized for munitions production. They are organized under a central body and have already invented the radio detector and the magnetic mine detonator, and have added improvements to the flare bomb and flame thrower among other things.

### 2 Missions of Science

"Science has two missions in wartime. One is the invention and development of weapons, and the other the development of substitutes. The invention of the radio detector was one which fundamentally overturned the conception of night fighting. All nations now use this in sea and air fighting. In the British raid on Berlin carried out on August 13, the British are reported to have scattered metal foils in order to obstruct the working of the German radio detectors, showing that the war of science is now raging at its height. Magnetic detonators are being used on torpedoes and flare bombs which are so powerful that the source of light cannot be detected have been developed.

"Science is not used in making these weapons, directly used in fighting, alone. Science contributes greatly in the building of bases, as with airfield building machinery, and in finding out weather conditions. Also in the field of foodstuffs is science necessary; the discovery of vitamins contributed to fighting power.

### Field of Activity Vast

"From the invention of synthetic gasoline and synthetic rubber processes to the invention of common substitutes, the field of scientific activity is vast and infinite. And it is now no exaggeration to say that the victor in the war of science will go victor in the war. The war now is a war of air science and a war of radio weapons. Nothing must stop us from winning this war. For that, the scientists of the nation must cooperate and make still greater efforts and the people too must do everything to aid the scientists.

"As I have already stated, the war today is a great war of attrition, a war of supplying, and a war of production. The successful prosecution of the war is possible only through the united strength of the fighting front and the home front, and from this unity arises great fighting power.

"Prime Minister Tojo recently often repeats the slogan, 'Take your posts, you one hundred million people.' This points to what I have just been talking about.

"The period now is that of decisive fighting, in which every moment counts. And I want you to add 'and hurry' to this slogan. 'Take your posts, you one hundred million people .. and hurry,' that I believe sets down what is required of the people."

## Nanking Recognizes Duce

Domei

NANKING, September 29.—The National Government of China today dispatched a telegram to Il Duce Mussolini extending China's recognition to the new Fascist Republican Government of Italy.

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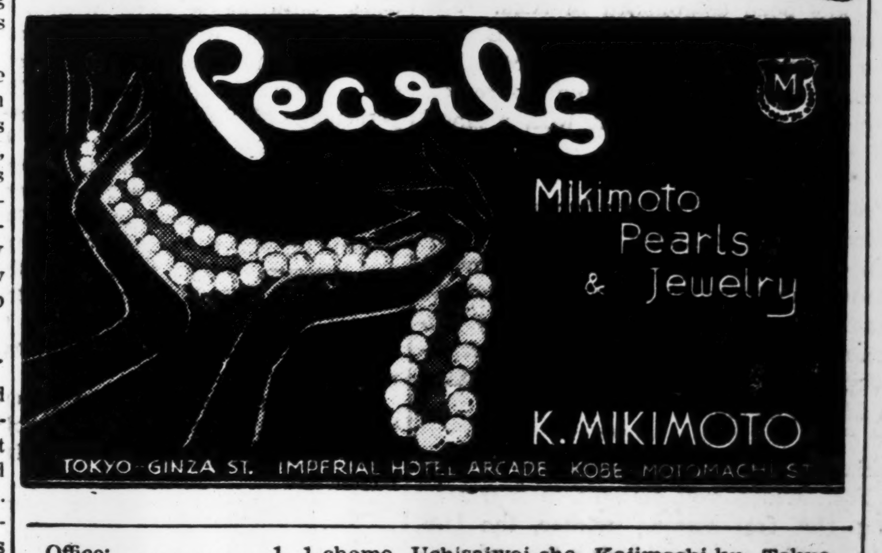



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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1943


## The Diet and the New Ministry

The Government's announcement Tuesday afternoon that an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet will be convened on October 25 to sit for three days and that a new Ministry of Munitions will come into existence on November 1 is most welcome. These moves are but the logical sequel to the recent basic plans formulated by the Government for the strengthening of the wartime structure of the nation and explained by Prime Minister Tojo in his broadcast speech last week. They show how rapidly and tangibly these plans are being put into practical effect.

The convening of an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet calls for no special comment. Already since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, three such extraordinary sessions have been held. Each time there has resulted a substantial increase in the war efforts of the nation. This time will be no exception. In the extensive administrative improvements which the Government now has under way for the purpose of intensifying the war activities of the nation, it is fitting indeed that the nation at large, through their representatives in the Diet, should contribute their support and their cooperation. The convening of the Diet at this time is a proof that the Government and the people are working as one to the infinite enhancement of the nation's strength.

The formation of the new Ministry of Munitions is a step which will have far-reaching consequences in the nation's productive power. Not only will the new Ministry have control over the production of munitions—the name of the new Ministry in its English version being somewhat misleading—but it will be in reality a Ministry of War Production having control over every phase of industrial production bearing upon materials and equipment essential for the conduct of the war. By taking within its fold certain of the activities heretofore carried on by the Army and Navy connected with munitions production and the work heretofore carried on by various sections of the Planning Board, and of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the new Ministry will facilitate immeasurably the unification and coordination of all aspects of the nation's productive activities. The results are bound to be seen in increased efficiency and enhanced production of aircraft and ships as well as the thousands of other items of equipment so essential for the successful prosecution of the war.

This streamlining of the Government's wartime administration, together with the recently inaugurated intensified mobilization of the nation's manpower resources, means that as the war progresses the fighting strength of Japan is ever growing more formidable. Whereas the enemy has already reached the peak of his productive power, whereas his manpower resources are already becoming alarmingly low, Japan is just now beginning to draw upon her ample reserve of strength, hitherto conserved, to reach new heights of fighting effectiveness. Whereas the only hope for the enemy lies in a speedy conclusion of the war, the position of Japan becomes steadily more unassailable as the war continues. Particularly as the construction of the rich regions of the South progresses in step with the consolidation of the domestic structure within Japan, the enemy will find his prospects more dismal than ever.

The Government's announcement of the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet and the formation of the new Ministry of Munitions therefore comes as another evidence of the inexhaustible might of Japan.

## Knox Knocks War Aims

Colonel Frank Knox, belligerent, pugnacious American Secretary of the Navy, has sprayed the phlegmatic British with another one of his well-known tirades, this time taking a shattering blow at the carefully built up picture of Anglo-American harmony. It happened in London a few days ago.

Mincing no words, the ex-newspaper publisher flung the blunt accusation that the British are not yet fully aware of the importance of the war in the Pacific. He told them that they must become Pacific-conscious, since the fighting in that sector was as important to them as to America. Then he declared: "Nothing would be more disturbing to America's growing confidence in Britain than to feel that Britain thinks that once Hitler is defeated, the job is done and the rest can be left to America." He pointed out that Churchill's declaration that Britain's intention was to fight on in the Pacific has not entirely disposed of America's uneasiness. At the same time, he admitted that the Americans should become more interested in the European war.

In these words, Colonel Knox has placed his finger on one of the most serious defects in the Anglo-American armor: the lack of agreement on war aims, the friction and divergent opinions regarding military operations. He has made it clearer than ever that the British and the Americans are pulling in different directions, each people interested solely in its own welfare. Through his statements, he has given definite basis for the prevailing belief, admittedly held by even the Americans, that the British are war-weary, that they are ready to give up the fight as quickly as they can conveniently manage to do so.

That Knox felt prompted to voice such views is proof enough of the progressive deterioration of the ties which were at best never too strong. His accusation can also be described as somewhat of a plea, a pleading cry for help born out of fear. In urging the British to become Pacific-conscious, Knox was obviously thinking of the tremendous task ahead for America in the Pacific. He appealed to them because, despite all the blustering propaganda spread by the United States, he knows that America alone cannot fight effectively against Japan. This fact is clear from his statement that the Pacific war is no "push-over," from his warning that "the war in the Pacific is the greatest naval war in history," and from his declaration that "there are no Powers outside of Britain and America which can even approach Japan not only in her strength but in her skill."

Then, too, it is noteworthy that in his desperation Knox has seen fit to admit that the American operations in the Pacific are not going as smoothly as the Americans would like. In the same speech, Knox pointed out that "the Japanese are good fighters and good sailors and know the Pacific better than anyone else." By praising the quality of the Japanese forces, did he mean to say that the American soldiers were not good enough to meet them alone? Significantly, he stressed the difficulties in the Pacific sector, asserting that "every allied weapon must be transported over vast distances" and that "even to establish sufficient bases is a Herculean task requiring many months . . . under the greatest difficulties."

The entire speech, from beginning to end, is an unusually frank admission of the troubles in the Anglo-American camp. But the very frankness of the speech is graphic indication of the seriousness of the heavy dissension and clashing interests disrupting Anglo-American unity.

### The Wisdom of Fools

We need not go to philosophers for an explanation of the power of the unconscious. The wise are not aware of their wisdom, neither are the strong of their strength. But the fools and the weak know something of the power of both—just enough to abuse and fear it. When we see terrorism, we know that the cowardly weak are afraid of reason. When we hear cant and rant we know that fools are talking loudly to drown the voice of conscience. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

## A Year Ago Today

**—September 30, 1942—**

Commenting on the visit to Chungking of President Roosevelt's special envoy, Wendell Willkie, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, stated that whatever the American envoy may say or do at Chiang Kai-shek's capital, what will remain in the tracks of his oratorical tour will be nothing but increased dissatisfaction and new disappointments.

* * *

It is ironical that before Britain was able to bring about a second front in Europe a second front against Britain has been established in Asia. The struggle between the people of India and Britain no longer is a scattered uprising but a complete nationwide armed struggle against the oppressor. And against this Britain has to fight with a small detachment of troops.

* * *

Due to a great reduction in their fighting power, the Chinese Red armies in China in the past two months could not do anything more than what might be brought under the category of bandit activities, despite the boastful pronouncements made by the Chinese Communist Party to intensify their resistance against Japan and to regain their lost military key points in North China.

* * *

In anticipation of the shortage of oil in various states of the East, which will amount to 25,000,000 barrels during the forthcoming winter, the U.S. Government authorities are considering the enforcement of a rationing system in various states of the middle and the West.

### Behind U.S. Industrial Front
## ABSENTEEISM BOGS WAR OUTPUT
### Congress Rushes Legislation for 'You Work or Be Drafted' Bill To Combat Man-Hour Losses

(From one of the May 1943 numbers of Newsweek)

If there was any doubt in labor's mind about the seriousness with which the nation viewed production losses caused by work absences, Congressional action in Washington this week quickly dispelled it.

As the new week opened, a "work or fight" bill—calling for reports of worker absences to their draft boards—had grown from one covering only naval civilian workers to one affecting every draft-age man in war industries. And if the speedy handling this measure received in committee is any yardstick, it was headed for an early full House vote. Congressional approval, and there was strong sentiment for such action, would mean that men 18 to 38 will have to stay on the job regularly or they may suddenly find themselves in the armed services.

The dramatic appearance of this proposed legislation on the capital scene—seemingly from nowhere, as few people in or out of Congress had paid any attention to it—pulled into sharp focus the whole sorry spectacle of absenteeism bogging war production. It came about this way:

Rep. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas introduced a measure Feb. 4. He called it "a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to pay the costs of transportation of certain civilian employes"—but most of the text dealt with absenteeism as a rider. The Naval Affairs Committee, to which the measure was referred, passed it unanimously without hearings Feb. 22. Then the Rules Committee in five minutes granted it precedence over prior and other important measures, authorizing Johnson to bring it to the floor of the House Monday. This action too was unanimous. (The House Labor Committee, which in the past has blocked certain labor legislation by pigeon-holding bills, did not even know about it until Johnson got his go-ahead.)

**Rider Taken Out**

Then, on the floor Monday, the smoothworking Texan changed his tactics. The original bill was amended; the absentee language of the rider taken out. The reason:

The Naval Affairs Committee had abandoned its earlier strategy, which called for amending the first bill on the House floor to include all war workers, and instead decided to draft a new and more comprehensive measure, holding brief hearings before asking House approval. An important preliminary to this decision was the tacit understanding with the Rules Committee that the new measure would receive a green light, just as had the first. The new bill was drafted by Johnson to provide for periodic submission to the War Manpower Commission of the absenteeism records of all government employes, the employes of all government contractors and their subcontractors. Unauthorized absentee records of men of military age will be reported to their draft boards. Scope of the measure was thus greatly enlarged.

Men back of the bill were really boiling. They knew generally what a Newsweek survey last week specifically revealed—that absenteeism in 1942 added up to the equivalent of 1,000,000 men lost to war production; that today it is running higher: nearly 6 per cent at Henry Ford's big River Rouge plant near Detroit and 7 per cent at his new Willow Run bomber factory (2,100 out of 30,000); that West Coast airplane plants like Lockheed and Douglas are fighting absenteeism ranging from 5 to 6 per cent. Douglas Aircraft had an absenteeism of 11,000 employes the day after Christmas. In the Boeing Aircraft Co. at Seattle, where 20,000 employes walked out briefly last week to get higher wages, 25 per cent of the force was absent the day after Christmas. Confronted with such facts these congressmen thought the time had come for them to do something about it.

**Three Types**

The problem of absenteeism—which is simply staying away from work, with or without justifiable cause—is not new. But in both scope and effect, it has today reached dangerous proportions. The percentage of absenteeism in industry has jumped from a prewar 2 to 3 per cent to 6 per cent and more, resulting in more than a 15 per cent loss in war production in 1942. The impending action on the new Johnson measure brings to a head the concern in Washington over the failure of labor and management to solve the problem without government action.

There are three types of absenteeism: unavoidable, preventable, and inexcusable. They overlap somewhat.

Unavoidable: There is not much that can be done about this type of absenteeism. It runs around 2 per cent of total work hours. It is caused largely by serious sickness and accidents. A part can be alleviated by improved diet, more regular hours. By age groups of both sexes, the rate of absence increases sharply among older employes. Many new workers in higher age brackets can't stand the physical strain of high-speed war work, and as a result are frequently absent with sickness or to "rest up."

**Preventable Absences**

Preventable: The second category is usually involuntary, but remedies can be found for the condtions which cause it. It includes minor illnesses and preventable accidents, poor housing, and overcrowded or inadequate transportation facilities, fatigue caused by excessive work hours, job shopping, and restlessness of workers, and failure to keep maximum use of all workers. Morale and other factors also enter this picture.

Inexcusable: Accounting for a large proportion of all absenteeism, this is the type that made Congress mad. Failure to impress workers with a sense of their individual responsibility in wartime, inadequate supervision, labor hoarding, and labor holidays, hangovers, and the general slackness of "war prosperity"—these are some of the causes that Washington agrees can and must be eliminated.

One of the chief contributing reasons for inexcusable absenteeism, Newsweek's survey divulged, is labor's higher wages. From August 1939, when war began in Europe, to last November, average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries jumped 71.9 per cent to $39.54 from 24.52, owing to higher base pay, more overtime pay, and longer work weeks. (Hourly earnings increased 41.8 per cent.)

The worker's earnings far outstripped the 19 per cent increase in living costs over the comparable 1939-1942 period, thus giving him greater purchasing power in terms of goods and services. At the same time, the goods and services he could buy were sharply reduced by cuts in civilian production. As a result, 1943 found him with more money to spend, and much less to spend it on. And with no new autos, refrigerators, or washing machines to buy, the worker has started buying leisure—which is unrationed.

**Panaceas**

Cures for inexcusable and preventable absenteeism, although still in the exploratory stage, have at times proved extremely effective, particularly with the men in the 18 to 38 draft ages. In the lumber industry in the Pacific northwest and elsewhere, war plants have been closely cooperating with their draft boards. In such instances, men who are absent too often without reason suddenly find themselves in the armed services—an unofficial but highly successful way of enforcing a "work or fight" order without resort to legislation.

But how to compel the men under 18 and over 38, and the 4,000,000 women of all ages in war industries, to remain on the job, is not solved so easily nor will it be solved by work-or-fight legislation. One positive method would be a national service law, such as the measure introduced in Congress last month by Sen. Warren R. Austin of Vermont and Rep. James W. Wadsworth of New York, but this raises serious questions of enforcement. Nevertheless, the bill last week received Administration support when Secretary of War Stimson endorsed it and urged prompt passage by Congress. Under the bill's terms, failure to stay at work would be punishable by fine and imprisonment, as is the case today in Britain under labor law. Britain has had to use this authority infrequently. From March 1941 to September 1942 prosecutions for absenteeism covered only one worker per 30,000; imprisonments, one per 185,000 wworkers. In Britain, however, warfare is much nearer, and labor leaders have closer control over the workers and cooperate more effectively with government and management.

**Launch Campaign**

Short of such a measure in this country, or the comprehensive alternative "work or fight" bill, the labor division of the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission last week put the finishing touches to a joint campaign designed to reduce absenteeism on a voluntary basis. Under this plan, the WPB, through joint management-labor committees in war plants, would handle the factory end of the drive, where personal contacts with workers can be most effective. WMC, meanwhile, would handle community problems contributing to work absences, such as transportation, housing, and child care. Experience had shown that novelty "cures" tried by individual plants—such as the DX Crystal Corp. in Chicago, where workers with perfect attendance won chances for War Bond prizes, and the Jack and Heintz, Inc., in Cleveland, where a liberal vacation and bonus pay policy helped eliminate "unauthorized" absenteeism entirely last month—were good shots in the arm but didn't offer a solution nationally.

The most important reason Washington is finally moving to lick absenteeism is one of the least obvious. While absentee rates in themselvess are serious enough, unfortunately the damage they do is even greater. American industry, with its closely scheduled operations, suffers more from a given proportion of unscheduled absences than less fully developed systems. In today's highly coordinated factories, where a holdup in one department can throw a whole shift out of kitler, the absence of only 5 per cent of the employes may cut production as much as 50 per cent. That is the chief reason absenteeism is badly hurting our war output and why something must be done and soon.

But inspection of the various efforts to combat the disease of absenteeism, and their result to date both here and abroad, clearly indicate that there is no panacea. In general, a sensible, positive approach through preventative measure designed to eradicate the causes of unnecessary work absences would seem to hold the answer—if backed up with authority to bring the inexcusables into line.

## LEADERS OF KALIBAPI ARE POPULAR IN P.I.

### Elisa Ochoa Is Only Assembly-Woman

(From the Asahi)

Unqualified support of the foundation of the New Philippines and complete confidence in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were confirmed in a nation-wide election held on September 20 in the Philippines for members of the new legislature created under the new Constitution.

A total of 108 legislators, representing 46 provinces and four cities of the archipelago, have been elected to the Philippine National Assembly. They will take part in the most glorious and colorful pageant in the history of the Philippines—independence day—which is rapidly drawing near.

Among the happy nominees to the new Assembly are Benigno S. Aquino, Director and concurrently Vice-President of the Kalibapi, Alfonso E. Mendoza, Juan Arano, Pio Duran and Elisa Ochoa, to name but a few.

Benigno S. Aquino who stood for election in his home province, Tarlac, was elected to the Assembly by a sweeping majority. An outstanding political figure even in prewar days, he is known throughout the Islands as a courageous, hard-hitting politician who will fight through thick and thin for his political principles. Immediately after the occupation of the Islands by the Japanese Forces, he was among the first to volunteer his services to the Japanese Military Administration. He was appointed Director of the Interior in the Philippine Executive Commission and on the establishment of the national service organization, the Kalibapi, was nominated its Director and concurrently Vice-President.

**Mendoza Elected**

From Manila City, the capital, has been nominated Alfonso E. Mendoza, one of the fiercest, uncompromising anti-Quezonists in the Philippines. His appearance as a political candidate in the heyday of politics before the war sent chills up the spines of many a Nationalista Party leader who found in this man a powerful, unbeatable opponent. Since Japanese occupation, he has held the post of a Bureau Director of the Kalibapi and was entrusted with national service activities in Luzon.

The Kalibapi is well represented in the national legislature. Five bureau directors of this political organization have been elected to the Assembly, namely, Alfonso E. Mendoza, Juan Arano of Zamboanga who was leader of the Mindanao branch of the Kalibapi, Pio Duran of Albay who is General Director, Jose Laurel and Benigno S. Aquino.

The only woman candidate to be nominated to the lawmaking body is tennis queen Elisa Ochoa, ex-President of the Philippine Nurses' Association. At the election held in November 1941, she was elected to the Lower House from Agusan Province, thus winning for herself the title of first legislatress of the land.

In 1930, she visited Japan to take part in a tennis tournament. She was dethroned as the Islands' tennis champion in 1934 by her two daughters, Minda and Aida.

Sport-loving and athletic, she is very active in all social activities in the Philippines although most of her time has been spent at the San Lazaro Nurses' Association. Since women suffrage was granted in 1937, 11 women have run for office but none, with the exception of Mrs. Ochoa, have succeeded in capturing an Assembly seat. Mrs. Ochoa has promised to fight for the cause of womanhood in the new Philippines.

## RECENT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES OF JAPAN'S SAVANTS DISCLOSED

### New Light Metals Found for Construction of Aircraft—Study Into Substitute Fuel Pushed

By TETSUSABURO SAKUMA
(Special to the Nippon Times)

As a result of the glorious victories achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy on all fighting fronts since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the spiritual culture of Japan has been praised in highest terms, while her scientific ability has revealed itself in the most practical manner. But some critics, whilst acknowledging that the Japanese are spiritually cultured, still opine that they are not scientific and even go so far as to allege that in the field of science, the nation lags behind the Powers of Europe and America. This allegation, however, is wide off the mark for it completely ignores the fact that the Japanese people have made a remarkable advance in science and invention during the past several decades. The inherent industrial ability of the race has encouraged the Japanese to overcome the apparent lack of certain vital commodities needed to compete with nations more plentifully bestowed and thereby attain the highest order of scientific progress in the modern world.

Consequently, it will always be remembered that Japan's industrial products reigned supreme in the international market right up to the beginning of the present war. Also, it was for this reason that a Western critic once remarked in sincere admiration: "You Japanese are a people who can always accomplish the impossible." For example, with Japan so well known as a nation of "rice-eaters," it is seldom realized that the rice is essentially a tropical plant. Notwithstanding this, the Japanese have from the founding of the Empire, successfully cultivated the rice plant on their sacred land located as it is in the temperate region of the globe, scientifically improving its quality and increasing its crop through their industry to an extent unequalled by any other rice eating race in the world. And there is no doubt that this noble trait has enabled the Japanese to attack with indomitable courage the host of unknown problems encountered in the mysterious realm of science—and to solve them.

**Dr. Suzuki's Experiments**

Of the many such Japanese inventions and discoveries, too well known in the scientific world to require detailed explanation, is that of oryzanin by Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, through his experiments on rice. Furthermore, he finally succeeded in formulating a new theory of vitamins which completely upset the old dietetic hypothesis. Similarly, another discovery still worthy of mention is that of Dr. Kikunae Ikeda, also a well known Japanese scientist, who succeeded in making glutamic acid soda with wheat as a source, from his research on the taste of laminaria, a seaweed abundant in Japan. By means of his invention, the world is now supplied with a cheap, wholesome and delicious seasoning convenient for everyday use.

But many other Japanese scientists and technical experts have made a great number of important inventions and discoveries worthy of international fame, whereby they have contributed much toward the improvement of Japan's national strength and the progress and welfare of mankind. A few illustrations of such achievements may therefore be dwelt upon, so that in considering them together with the facts which have already been repeated, they will cast some light on the scientific genius of the Japanese people and thus prevent any misinterpretations of their racial character.

**'War in The Air'**

With regard to aluminum, a light metal essential for carrying out the "war in the air" to a successful conclusion, it is often pointed out that Japan has no resources for obtaining bauxite, which is required in the production of the metal. But in reality Japanese scientists had started research on aluminum refining as far back as the Meiji era (1868-1911) and laid the foundation for the aluminum producing industry by extracting bauxite from a certain kind of clay found in all parts of the country.

The great enthusiasm with which the Japanese scientists went about their task in quest of bauxite ores in thoses days may be imagined from the fact that one of the fact that one of the research workers even went to the length of working on the tombstones in his family graveyard.

The outcome of researches conducted by Japanese savants headed by Dr. Jingoro Yamazaki of the Tokyo Industrial Experimental Laboratory for extracting aluminum from clay was of international importance from the academic point of view. At the same time however, they became convinced that, as an industrial enterprise, the production of aluminum using bauxite extracted from clay was unprofitable as the percentage of metal contained in the clay was too low.

Under the circumstances, efforts were then made to search underground resources for other "earths" suitable for the purpose. This undertaking resulted in the discovery of aluminites in Manchoukuo and alum-stones in Chosen. Japanese scientists, by carefully subjecting these materials to analysis, formulated their own process of aluminum on an industrial basis.

**Phosphoric Alum Ores**

Later the Japanese scientists discovered deposits of phosphoric alum ores in Okinawa prefecture which were excellent materials for the production of alminum and incidentally, phosphoric acid. The nephelite produced in Chosen was also found to be suitable material for the production of this light.

In the meantime, a certain kind of clay containing the aluminum element, which was found at various points in the northeastern section of Japan Proper, became recognized as most qualified for the successful production of the metal, while in more recent years, the scientists found deposits of excellent alumstones in the course of prospecting in various parts of Japan.

On the other hand, Japan imported bauxite ores from Europe and processed them according to various foreign methods. It was about that time that excellent bauxite deposits were discovered in the South Sea Regions. As a consequence of the researches conducted on these ores, the Japanese experts found that the moisture content was much less than that of the ores obtained from Europe.

Armed with this discovery, the Japanese scientists invented a new method of refining aluminum from the ores of the South Sea Regions which eliminated at one stroke the foreign baking process in which the European ores had first to be broken to pieces and then baked. Thus it is a foreign conclusion that the Japanese method of aluminum refining, which is known as the non-baking process will sooner or later play the part of leadership in the world of light metal industry, if only from the fact that it saves a considerable amount of fuel.

**Research on Magnesium**

Another light metal upon which Japanese scientists have conducted extensive research is magnesium. Until recently the need for this metal had been small, while the production of light alloys using magnesium as a constituent is a comparatively new development. Thus it was for this reason that the large-scale production of magnesium to meet the sudden demand for the metal due to the expansion of aircraft manufacture became a serious scientific problem throughout the world.

In Japan, magnesium was first obtained from "bittern," a by-product of salt manufacture. While the method of making chloridized magnesium as an ingredient by means of electrolysis was known to Japanese technicians, the preparation of chloridized magnesium for electrolysis by anhydration as an industrial enterprise was a difficult question. But as a result of painstaking researches, Dr. Masatoshi Okochi, eminent Japanese scientist and his followers succeeded in perfecting a new method and new equipment enabling chloridized magnesium to be used in electrolysis. Dr. Okochi's invention employing "bittern" as a raw material enabled the country to become completely self-supporting in metallic magnesium until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

With the progress in the study of magnesium alloys and the vast increase in the demands for the alloyed metal in the aircraft industry however, Japan could no longer depend solely upon the supply of "bittern" as a source of magnesium. Under the circumstances, the Japanese scientists began to take a lively concern in the utilization of magnesium ores found in Manchoukuo. Through their interest, most of Japan's present requirements for magnesium is satisfied by using magnesite material. Thus the new method of refining magnesium is another Japanese scientific achievement and Japan can be justly proud that of the Japanese invention made in recent years, this is one of the most important.

**(To Be Concluded)**

### Fruits of Wisdom

Only experience can show how salt the savour is of other's bread, and how sad a path it is to climb and descend another's stairs.—Dante.

* * *

Nothing is so strong as gentleness; nothing so gentle as real strength.—Francis de Sales.

* * *

All our life goeth like Penelope's web, and what one hour effects, the next destroys.—Augustine.

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

No. 15,990 — TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1943 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

# NIPPON'S DEFENSE WALL TOO STRONG FOR ENEMY; NEW GUINEA PUSH STOPS

### Anti-Axis Quarters Admit Drives Completely Halted

**Domei**

**LISBON, September 28.—Due to the fierce counter-attacks by Japanese Forces, the anti-Axis offensive in New Guinea has been halted, admitted the anti-Axis Southwestern Pacific Headquarters in its statement issued today, according to Melbourne reports.**

**"Australian troops which advanced southward toward Finsch Haven were obliged to stop their advance due to the fierce Japanese counter-attack," the statement said. Japanese resistance in this area is most severe, and the advance of the anti-Axis forces from three sides have been completely halted."**

## Enemy's Air Raid Strategy On Japan Proper Smashed

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHINA, September 30.—Anti-Axis plans to raid Japan Proper, which had been highly publicized, received a stunning setback through the smashing blows which have been dealt on American air-bases in China since July.

It is significant that again the enemy were caught off balance and their planes and airfields pounded to bits by Japanese bombers and fighters, for the latest Japanese assault duplicated their sledge-hammer blows that were dealt on the enemy in the spring.

Japan's aerial actions speak louder than the boastful words of Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Air Forces in China, that he was planning "an air campaign against Japan Proper."

The July raids destroyed Chennault's mainstays and he was forced frantically to reorganize his shattered units. By the early part of this month, the enemy were able to fly 20-odd fighters and bombers daily which recklessly sought to bomb Japanese bases.

However, the severe Japanese counter-blows, such as the Kunming raid on September 20, wreaked havoc on the enemy.

In the attack on Kunming, more than 40 enemy bombers and fighters were destroyed and enemy airfields were left pockmarked with huge craters.

Not satisfied with blasting Kunming, further attacks were carried out on Kienow in Fukien Province, Nanyung in Kwangtung Province, Kiangshien and Kanchow in Kiangsi Province.

Revealing the effectiveness of Japanese bombings, not a single enemy plane rose to fight off the Imperial aircraft.

## War-End on Pacific Far Off

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—Three United States Senators, Richard B. Russell, Democrat from Georgia, James M. Mead, Democrat from New York, and Ralph Brewster, Republican from Maine, who returned to America from a 4,000-mile inspection trip of the world battlefronts, declared that they believed that the war in the Pacific would not end before 1945, according to reports received here.

# Press Comments

**Thursday, September 30**

**ASAHI—Bolster Transit Set-Up; Dnieper Campaign**

**YOMIURI-HOCHI—Fresh Prowess of U-Boats**

### Bolster Transit Set-Up

ASAHI—Transit in wartime manifests different characteristics from that in normal times. It serves the most important mobilization purpose of conveying men and material quickly from one place to another. Especially owing to the tremendous scale on which the current war is being fought with operations carried on at enormous distances, the importance of transit is all the greater. We are struck by the vital nature of wartime transportation policy when we consider the far-flung sea and land routes which stretch interminably through Japan Proper, Chosen, Manchoukuo, North China, Central China and the Malai Peninsula.

Wartime transit has another side almost as important as mobilization. It is vital for the transportation of goods essential for production to strengthen the fighting power of the nation. Iron, coal and other raw material must be brought over by land and sea in order to feed the "bottomless" furnaces.

Thus we need not dwell long on the urgency of combining the sea, port and harbor administration of the Communications Ministry with railway administration, so that there would be established a strong, unified system of transit for both land and sea. Railways at one time used to be administered by a bureau of the Communicatons Ministry. What is now required is a system in which railways and shipping are administered as an organic unit from a pivotal center. With the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions such a step is a decisive war measure that should be taken without fail.

### Dnieper Campaign

ASAHI—On the Eastern Front traces of the summer season have entirely disappeared and autumn rains are falling to herald the approach of the northern winter. It is not without significance that at such an in-between season the Red Army has reached the Dnieper River line in feverish pursuit of the evacuating Germans. We have already pointed out that since the Germans are contracting their front in order to strengthen their defenses and are withdrawing systematically according to a pre-conceived plan they must carry out a major evacuation as far as the Dnieper line.

The German-Soviet War will enter its third winter campaign with the Dnieper operations as the threshold. Probably the Germans will make their stand on the heights on the right bank of the river to defend the Dnieper line in order to stop a further advance of the Soviets.

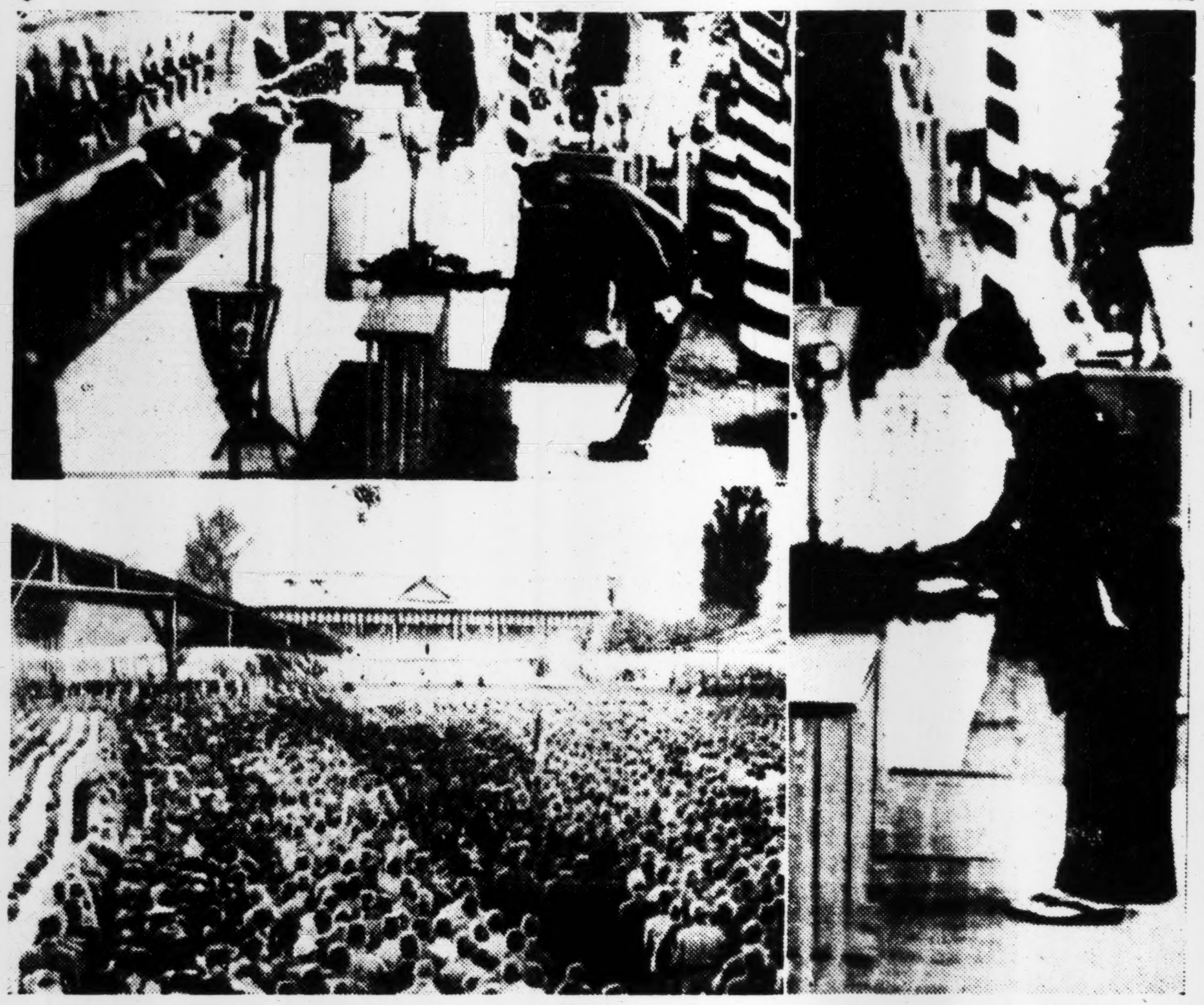
If the Germans should abandon the Dnieper line, they would find it difficult to check the Soviets on any other line because the terrain behind the river is marshland most unsuitable for the establishment of strong defense positions. At the same time, any withdrawal behind the river would open the way for a thrust into the Balkans. The political effects of such an event on the Balkans would be serious.

It is in this that the importance of the Dnieper campaign lies. It is for this reason that the Soviet forces are striving so furiously to cross the river and secure a foothold on the western bank, while the Germans are anxious to shatter the Soviet plan to cross the river.

The withdrawal of the Germans from Orel to the Dnieper has entailed tremendous wear and tear of Soviet fighting strength. Also as a result of the thorough work of destruction wrought by the evacuating troops the difficult commissary line of the Soviets has been lengthened, while the Germans have been able to shorten theirs and to increase their striking power.

Thus the Germans may be regarded as preparing to wage its war of

**(Continued on Page 2)**



**FINAL TRIBUTE** was offered to the members of the gallant Yamazaki Unit, whose death stand on Attu Island will remain forever in the annals of supreme heroism, at Nakajima Park in Sapporo, Hokkaido, yesterday. Top left: Northern Army Commander Sueichiro Higuchi pays his respects before the altar. Lower left: A portion of the throng that took part and scene of the rites. Right: Mrs. Yamazaki, wife of the intrepid Attu Commander, offers branches of the sacred tree to the spirits of her husband and his 2,000 odd officers and men who followed their leader in the last glorious charge.

(Telephotos from Sapporo)

# RAINS CHECKING ACTION IN ITALY

### Mountain Positions Reached by Germans; Enemy Nears Naples

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—Continual, torrential rainfall is restricting activities on the South Italian front.

Anglo-American forces, following the removal of German troops to new positions, launched an attack along the road from Vietri to Pompeii, but caught in a concentric fire, were forced to retreat.

In the course of their withdrawal action, the Germans evacuated Castel San Giorgio, Baronnissi and Montoro after destroying all important military installations.

On the German left wing, the Reich rearguards offered stiff resistance to formations under General Montgomery, protecting the movements of the main body of German troops which have taken up positions in the mountainous areas which offer better chances for defense.

Anti-Axis reports claimed that Lieutenant-General Clark's Fifth Army was approaching the suburbs of Naples.

Anglo-American troops were said to have occupied Pompeii as well as Castellammare following withdrawal of German troops from their hilly positions north and west of Salerno.

Heavy German bombers raided the British airfield on Eos Island in the Dodecanese. Luftwaffe fighter escorts shot down six Spitfires while at least 11 other enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground in addition to hangars and munition dumps being set on fire.

According to reports from Algiers, the Italians liner, Rex, 51,062 tons, has been scuttled. Circumstances regarding the sinking were undisclosed.

**Soviet Losses Heavy**

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—Strong German counter-attacks which inflicted heavy losses on the advancing Soviet forces marked the fighting in the south and central sectors of the Soviet-German front.

Soviet losses were particularly heavy in the Chernigov area, east of the Dnieper River and in the area between Azov Sea and Dniepropetrovsk as German troops, supported by tanks and planes, time and again, thrust into the Soviet masses which had been advancing by means of sheer numerical superiority.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters revealed, in the meanwhile, that the Wehrmacht, between September 26-28, destroyed 209 Soviet tanks and 155 planes.

## *Northern City, Heroes of Attu— No Fitter Parallel Could Exist*

All doubts vanished as to the suitability of the choice of this northern city as the site for the memorial rites for the brave heroes of Attu as one watched in awed and solemn silence the welcoming back to their homeland of the noble spirits of the valiant heroes of Attu. The stately dais and the spacious ceremonial canopy—all contributed to make the scene still more impressive.

And then the northern people are warmhearted and kind. An aged mother, wearing the bereaved family mark close to her breast, was carried to her place in the ceremonial grounds by a member of the Young Men's corps. Young girls helped to mend geta straps that had broken.

Besides, was not this place several hundred kilometers nearer to the island where the valiant heroes had taken their last stand?

A deep silence enveloped the ceremonial grounds broken only by the music, which seemed to emanate from some celestial source at times and then again from the very bosom of the earth. A fierce irresistable fire of wrath and vengeance surged in every breast. White handerchiefs fluttered as Army Commander Sueichiro Higuchi, Chief Mourner and the Chairman of the Ritual Committee, read the memorial speech.

As Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech, which was read by a proxy, reached the part "The self-blasting of the men of Attu and the spirit of supreme sacrifice to the nation has visibly uplifted the morale of the Imperial Forces", a formation of 10 Army planes roared overhead. A child jumped out from the bereaved members' section to get a better glimpse of the speeding planes and the young mother, pulling him back, gazed unconsciously upward.

The eyes of young Yasuyuki Yamazaki, son of the intrepid Commander of the Attu heroes and a volunteer for Army air service, were transfixed in grim determination on the diminishing forms of the planes as if vowing anew in his heart the oath of vengeance. May the spirits of the departed heroes rest in eternal peace, sublimely confident that there are others to follow.

## Chungking at Old Trick Of Squeezing Profits

Domei

CANTON, September 29.—The Chungking regime has been enforcing the monopoly of the sales of salt, sugar, tobacco and matches since last year, and according to a Chungking broadcast the total profit of the monopoly in the period from September 1942 to June of this year amounted to about 2,000,000,000 yuan.

The largest item in the total profit was the salt monopoly profit which reached 1,170,000,000 yuan. Profit of the sugar monopoly was about 400,000,000 yuan, tobacco estimated at 360,000,000 yuan and matches approximately 40,000,000 yuan.

During the short time of eight months, such an enormous profit gained by enforcing the monopoly system of those necessities proves how dastardly the Chungking regime is squeezing money out of the people.

## Zulueta Is Floor Leader

Domei

MANILA, September 28.—Francisco Zulueta, Assemblyman from Bacolor City, Pampanga Province, has been selected floor leader of the newly constituted National Assembly of the future Republic of the Philippines.

Mr. Zulueta is expected to play an important part in his new post, which is second only to that of the Speaker, Benigno S. Aquino.

The colleagues in the legislative body hailed his selection as he is an experienced legislator and until recently was a member of the Philippine Court of Appeals.

## Inflation Hits Canada; Wheat Trading Deferred

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—Indications that Canada is also in the grip of inflation were revealed by the spokesman of the Canadian Government, according to reports from Ottawa.

He said that wheat trading on the Winnipeg grain exchange has been suspended in order to safeguard the Canadian price ceiling which restrains the living cost.

"The recent rapid rise in the price of wheat represents a grave threat to the Canadian price control policy," he declared pointing out that if the increased prices on the staple food of the Canadians are allowed to go unrestrained, the price of bread will also increase or the Government will be required to greatly increase subsidy payments.

## Chinese in Malacca Set To Donate Plane to Army

Domei

MALACCA, September 29.—The Chinese in Malacca have decided to donate a warplane to the Imperial Forces.

It is recalled that the decision of the Chinese community here follows close on the heels of the Selangor Chinese contribution of five planes to the Japanese war effort, as well as that of the Chinese in Shonan who offered a warplane for the same purpose.

A committee of 25 influential Chinese are now collecting donations from Chinese residents here and the latest reports indicate an exceedingly good response.

# 'OUST BRITISH,' BA MAW TELLS INDIA; BURMA READY TO OFFER NEEDED HELP

### Exploitation Policy of British Scored By Prime Minister--Government Issues Statement Exhorting People to Action

**Domei**

**RANGOON, September 30.—Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, in a press conference with Burmese and Japanese newspapermen, held at his official residence at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, emphasized that the only means for the Indian people to save themselves from their present miserable plight is to oust British influences from Indian soil.**

**The Prime Minister declared that Burma was ready to go to the aid of Indians with her abundant output of rice and that she would welcome any Indian who desires refuge in Burma.**

"Burma and India," stated the Burmese Prime Minister, "are closely connected in many respects. India is our neighbor and both countries have, alike, suffered under British oppression. We, Burmese, cannot remain indifferent to the prevailing situation in India, for India's sufferings are Burma's sufferings and India's independence has direct bearing on our country's prosperity. In such circumstances, one may readily understand what a serious concern the famine in Bengal Province is to us. These conditions have compelled the Burmese Government and myself to make statements in regard to the prevailing situation in India.

**Policy of Exploitation**

"Britain's administration in India has consistently been conducted in accordance with the Britain-first principle or the policy of exploitation. Britain's intention is to make the French, Russians and Indians fight to the last man for her own interest. Economically, Britain has always compelled her vassal States to bear the brunt of difficulties every time she faced a crisis."

Recalling various cases in the past when the British mercilessly exploited India in utter disregard of the Indian masses' welfare to save themselves from economic difficulties, Prime Minister Ba Maw continued:

"At the time of the panic of 1931, the British carried large amounts of gold out of India to their homeland to maintain the value of the Pound, thus seriously weakening India's financial stand. Moreover, they abruptly linked the Pound with Indian and Burmese Rupee without consulting the Indians and the Burmese.

"Moreover, when Lancashire spinning industry faced a crisis, Britain forced the Indians to buy expensive Lancashire manufactures, virtually paralyzing India's own industry.

"In the current war, the Britons are brazen-facedly repeating their past misdeeds. Despite the fact that when Burma's export of rice to India, which amounted to three-fifths of her total rice export, was stopped, consequent shortage of foodstuffs in India was naturally to be presupposed. Britain indifferently requisitioned foodstuffs from India whose stocks were rapidly diminishing, to feed the British, American and Chungking forces in war zones.

**British Eating Well**

"Despite the threatening food situation in India, the Britons at the present moment are eating four meals a day. They are feeding one army horse with food enough to sustain an Indian household. Moreover, the dogs and cats possessed by British soldiers are fat like dumplings whereas the Indian masses are starving to death.

"The best way to counter the current urgent situation is, needless to say, to eliminate the cause of all this misery, to oust the Britons from Indian soil. It is now high time for all Indian patriots to drive out the British from their country.

"All the people in Greater East Asia under the leadership of Japan are ready to support and save the Indians. We, Burmese, are prepared to send our rice to India at any moment. We shall also welcome those Indians, who, unable to stand British oppression, desire to come to our country. Let us fight together against our common enemies, Britain and America!"

**Burma Pled[illegible] Aid**

Domei

RANGOON, September 30.—Contents of the statement issued by the Burmese Government to the people of India follows:

"To our comrades, the people of India. No words can express our regret and sorrow on hearing that

(Continued on Page [illegible])

## ITALY TRAITORS SET UP REGIME

**Domei**

**STOCKHOLM, September 29.—King Victor Emmanuel III, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, General Vittorio Ambrosio, Chief of the Army General Staff, and others have established a provisional government in Bari, on the Adriatic coast of southeastern Italy, according to dispatches from the Svenska Dagbladet correspondent in Berne.**

# IL DUCE TAKES LEADER'S POST

### Formally Assumes Fascist Helm-- Declaration Made

Domei

BERLIN, September 29.—Benito Mussolini formally assumed the post of the Chief of the new Fascist Republican Government of Italy today, and at the same time issued the following declaration, according to Rome reports.

"The new Fascist Republican Government was established following National Congress approval of the declaration issued on September 26, 1943. The constitutional function of the new Government will be defined by the Committee for Institution of the Constitution which will be convoked in the near future. Today, I have assumed the position of the Chief of the new Fascist Republic.

Benito Mussolini"

**Messages to Japan, Reich**

Domei

BERLIN, September 29.—Grim determination of the Fascist Italian Republic to carry on war to the bitter end was expressed by Benito Mussolini, head of the Fascist Republican Government, in his messages sent to the Japanese and German Governments, Tuesday, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, it is reported from Rome.

Premier Mussolini's message to the Japanese Government follows:

"Italy will keep her promises whether it be in war or peace. The Fascist Republic will carry on the war till final victory has been achieved."

His message to the Reich Government follows:

"I hereby express my conviction in the friendship between the Reichsfuehrer and myself as well as in ultimate Axis victory which will restore honor and freedom to Italy."

**Pledge Firm Backing**

Domei

CANTON, September 29.—Voicing the sentiments of Italian residents, Macao Elicio Guardi, prominent Macao Italian, denounced the Badoglio Government's defection and unreservedly pledged support to Benito Mussolini for the reconstruction of their Fatherland.

He said Italy's recent defection did not represent Italian nationals' stand, for it was a treacherous deed that was committed by the Badoglio's faction alone who betrayed their compatriots.

"The armistice which Marshal Pietro Badoglio concluded with the anti-Axis forces brought shame upon the nation and demoralized the Italian army and navy as well as the people," he declared.

"It is the Badoglio faction which caused the war to spread into the Italian mainland and disorganized the State which had exhibited solidarity under Fascist rule.

"The Italians are a race with self-esteem and lofty ideals and unable to stoop to and follow such corrupt leaders as Badoglio and his henchmen.

"Italian residents in Macao are overjoyed at the rescue of Il Duce at the hands of the Germans. His rescue is nothing short of a miracle wrought to save the Italian nation in an unprecedented crisis."

He pledged to exert his utmost for the reconstruction of Italy.

## Gandhi's Birthday Observed in Malai

**Domei**

**KUALA LUMPUR, September 29.—The 75th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, according to the Gujarati calendar, was celebrated on September 26 at the Indian relief camp at Sentul in the suburb of the town. The entire camp was gaily decorated with Indian national flags and buntings and solemn prayers for the long life and health of the Mahatma were offered, at which all camp residents and representatives from different sub-branches of the Indian Independence League in Selangor took part.**

## Double Asia Command Hinders Mountbatten

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—The strategic and political difficulties which will confront Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, were indicated by Harrison Salisbury, Associated Press correspondent in London.

"There can be no over-lapping of operational spheres between the Southwest Pacific headquarters and the Southeast Asiatic High Command," said Salisbury. "Just as in the European theater of war where General Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces are driving against the Grand Fortress of Europe from the Mediterranean while a new second front is being planned in North Europe, so in Asia, General Douglas MacArthur is carrying out his island-to-island operations from the Southwest Pacific while Admiral Mountbatten is planning to launch an offensive from the west."

In his report, the correspondent unwittingly admitted the incompetency of Chungking forces, thus indirectly acknowledging the fact that there is no anti-Axis front in Asia comparable to the Eastern Front in Europe.

Politically also, anti-Axis forces are facing grave difficulties as it is well-nigh impossible to launch a large scale counter offensive from Bengal Province, India, where famine is rampant at present.

## Reich Food Output Good

Domei

BERLIN, September 29.—The food situation in Germany is improving remarkably as indicated by the fact that the goal of this year's butter production is set at 700,000 tons, only 50,0000 tons less than America's output of 750,000 tons which the Yankees call "epoch-making."

Meanwhile, the total arable land reached 450,000 hectares last year, which means a tremendous increase over the 110,000 hectares at the time of the First World War.

## More Navy Fund Asked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—President Roosevelt, today, asked Congress for $700,000,000 as an addition to the naval budget for the present fiscal year, according to Washington reports.

## U.S. Drafting Women Doctors

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—Due to the shortage of naval surgeons, the Medical Bureau of the United States Navy Department is now asking for 600 female surgeons.

# GERMANS HOLD DNIEPER FRONT

## Withdrawal Actions Cease--River Seen Final Defensive Line

The German forces on the Eastern front have stopped their withdrawal on the Dnieper line after having continued this operation for longer than one month, apparently with the object of making the Dnieper front their defense line against the coming winter Soviet offensive, according to a telephonic report to the Asahi from Berlin.

The Soviet forces have already come to the Dnieper bank extending about 500 kilometers from the northern section of Kiev to Zaporozhie. At present a furious engagement is being fought between the German army and the Soviet forces trying to cross the same river.

**Seen Last Defense Line**

The outcome of this Soviet attempt will greatly affect the future war situation on the Eastern Front. Supposing the Dnieper line to be pierced, the Soviet forces would be placed in the position of finding a way out into West Ukraine. Furthermore, in the northeastern rear of the Kiev line, there is the large Pripet marshy zone extending to the old Polish border, so that the Dnieper line is being considered the last defense line for the Reich forces.

The German forces that stopped withdrawal are now keeping on the eastern bank of the Dnieper river such bridgeheads as Kremenchug, Dniepropetrovsk and Zaporozhie and are thus effectively preventing the Soviet troops from obtaining a strong footing to cross the river. At the junction of the Pripet river north of Kiev, and at the middle course of the Dnieper river, lying between the foregoing bridgeheads, some small detachments of the Red Army have succeeded temporarily in the river crossing, but are reported to have been mostly driven back to the eastern bank. It is considered noteworthy that the fighting situation in this area is growing in intensity.

**Kiev Offensive Stopped**

Further, in the offensive operation against Kiev on September 27 and 28, the Soviet troops made an attempt to land in front of the defenders by means of small boats on the small island in the Dnieper river running through the city of Kiev, but the boats were all sunk by German machineguns and trench mortars, thus frustrating the attempt to occupy the island, it is claimed by the German side.

The Soviet attack on the bridgehead positions at Dniepropetrovsk has grown feeble since a day or two ago. On the other hand, the offensive against the bridgehead of Zaporozhie has grown in intensity since September 28. The Soviet attack during the same forenoon was repulsed by the obstinate resistance of the German forces. On the same afternoon, the Soviet forces, reinforced by reserve troops of two crack divisions, resumed the offensive.

At present, a very severe engagement is developing. It is regarded as noteworthy that Soviet forces have a reserve strength to fight by overcoming the inconveniences of the commissary line extending some 300 kilometers. In view of the coming muddy season to be followed by the advent of rigorous winter, both sides are now making desperate endeavors to gain an advantageous footing for their coming offensives.

For a time, an uneasy feeling was entertained whether the German forces in making their withdrawal could successfully take with them all the big guns and other heavy weapons. It is reassuring to find that before the coming of the muddy season the German forces already have completed the transfer of their heavy arms to the western bank of the Dnieper river and have distributed them to their new positions.

## Shonan Police School To Graduate 400 Men

Domei

SHONAN, September 29.—The second commencement exercise for 400 graduates of the local Police Training School, will be observed at 11 a.m. tomorrow in the school compound, in the presence of the Director-General of the Military Administration in Malai.

Following the ceremony the graduates will hold a review before the Director-General.

Those graduates who have completed physical as well as academic training will be assigned to various police stations throughout the area under control of the Malai Military Administration.

## Martial Arts Hall Created

Domei

SHONAN, September 29.—The fighting spirit of Japanese residents of Shonan is expected to be further heightened with the establishment of the Martial Arts Training Hall which is to take place on October 5. The training hall will be provided with facilities for judo, fencing, archery and bayonet drills.

## Archbishop Spellman of N.Y. Scores Rome Destruction in Terror Raids

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 27.—Berlin political circles note with interest the speech of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, who expressed the hope that the possibility existed of avoiding the devastation of Rome. The Archbishop added, however, that the enemies of God and of the Church would like to see Rome laid in ruins.

Wilhelmstrasse stated that who this enemy is has been promptly answered by the American weekly magazine, Collier's, which published a description of the bombing of Rome by American fliers.

An interesting excerpt from this report says that American pilots flew toward Rome with great enthusiasm, while on their return flight they accomplished the most daring stunts as an expression of their feeling. An American clergyman who was present when the American bombers took off for the Italian capital is said to have exclaimed, "Give them hell in Rome."

## Leather Lack Hits Enemy; 'Ersatz' Shoes in Store

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—Substitute leather shoes will soon be worn by the people of the anti-Axis nations as Washington officially announced that the Shoe Leather Commission which is visiting London before the end of this month will confer with the British authorities concerning the serious world—anti-Axis world situation in hides and leather because of the reduction in cattle slaughter in the United States and also the reduction of shipments of hides from South American countries.

The Commission jointly sponsored by the Raw Materials and Production Resources Boards is doubtful whether the British will accept the terms, indicating just another of the many minor phases of discord between the United States and Britain.

Washington reports also said that an understanding is required between the two countries regarding trade and manufacturing practices, which differ in many respects. It is recalled that in last week's issue of the Commerce, the journal asserted that the present distribution of hides between Britain and America is greatly disadvantageous to the American leather industry.

## Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

attrition from their strong positions on the western bank of the Dnieper against the coming of the severe Russian winter, thereby turning the current of war into favorable channels.

### Fresh Prowess of U-Boats

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The German submarine fleet has again swung into spectacular activity. In the North Atlantic, U-boats have intercepted American and British convoys and sunk 14 destroyers and nine transports, totaling 46,500 tons. The United States and Britain which for the last few months had been acting as if they owned the Atlantic and Mediterranean, have again been plunged into a whirlpool of fear.

The operations of German submarines to destroy the sea traffic of the anti-Axis camp early this year were most remarkable. The results in January and February were between 500,000-600,000 tons and were thus a little behind the results for February last year but in March some 926,600 tons were sunk, establishing the highest record since the war began. The anti-submarine warfare committee of the United States, Britain and Canada then in session at Washington was struck dumb with dismay.

In April the fury of Reich undersea craft began to abate. The Americans and British made some progress with their radio-locators and also, by building numerous auxiliary aircraft-carriers, they claim to have strengthened their convoy system. They have even gone so far as to declare that by means of science and valour they have overcome the submarine menace altogether.

The Germans admitted the enemy claim to some extent. It was stated, however, that the enemy's new anti-submarine strategy would be crushed. The results recently obtained in the North Atlantic attest to the accuracy of that assertion.

The Anglo-American Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns were carried out during the interval in which the Germans were refitting their submarines. Thus they were able to transport large forces without being exposed to the German submarine menace. They have landed troops on the Italian mainland and thus must maintain an uninterrupted flow of war material and replacements. It is at such a moment that the refitted German submarines have struck.

The Germans have not only increased the destructive power of their submarines by refitting them but have also invented new arms such as rocket bombs, while their bombers and fighters have been recast according to entirely new designs. The sudden efficacy shown by German fighters in night combat since the enemy's blind-bombing of Munich is evidence of the added prowess of improved German arms.

Recently Churchill stated in Parliament that the menace on the seas had lately revived. The refitted submarines were not the only thing to be feared but the other improved arms, including aircraft and bombs, had increased the difficulties facing the Anglo-American camp. This admission on the part of Churchill shows how the German rearmament has re-invoked the old terrors in the hearts of the enemy.

The war is growing ever grimmer both in the West and East. On our part we have undertaken to strengthen our decisive war structure even while the Germans have been perfecting their rearmament. Italy has risen out of the mire of dishonor. We stand, three of us, stronger than ever. What can withstand our fresh offensive? We have now only to develop with our strengthened internal structures and improved armament our total strengths to the full.

## Norwegian Papers Hail Hitler's Declaration

Special to the Nippon Times

OSLO, September 27.—The entire press here is under the spell of the Fuehrer's declaration on the future of Norway which was read out by Reich Minister Josef Terboven yesterday. In clear unmistakable words, the Fuehrer's declaration defined Germany's attitude toward Norway, writes the Horgenposten.

"It forms a milestone in the history of the Norwegian people for Germany has declared her willingness to acknowledge Norway's equality of rights in line with the New Order in Europe," the journal declared.

The paper Aftenposten declares that the Fuehrer in his declaration assured the Norwegian people that there existed a happy and secure future ahead of them after the victorious conclusion of the European fight for freedom.

The organ of the farmers, the Nationen, stressing the benevolence of Germany states that the German people were recognizing Norway as an equal brother nation and added that this fact was guaranteeing the future of Norway.

The Fuehrer's declaration, the paper opines, would give a new impetus to the New Order in Norway and to a growing extent the Norwegian people would realize that the road to a happy future was leading via the Nasjonal Samling and Premier Vidkun Quisling.

## Wage Increase Demanded By U.S. Railmen Rejected

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—Three hundred thousand American railway engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors and switchmen were given blunt notice that their demand for a 30 per cent wage increase is unacceptable when the Emergency Board published its report recommending an increase of only four cents an hour, according to Washington reports.

This amounts to approximately a four and a half per cent increase despite the Board's statement that unions had presented strong arguments for an increase "to correct gross inequities and aid effective prosecution of the war."

The Board attempted to cover its decision by stating that the Government's formula limiting wage increases 15 per cent above the rates in January 1941 prevented a larger increase.

In this connection, it is recalled that Economic Stabilization Director Vinson had refused to approve another of the Emergency Board's recommendations for an eight cents an hour increase for 1,100,000 railway maintenance workers which the railway companies themselves had approved.

Also, Vinson had rejected the demand for a 13 per cent hourly wage increase by 2,600 workers of the electric railway in Los Angeles by paring the increase down to three cents after the operators had agreed to the original 13-cent demand.

# RESEARCH SET FOR BIG BOOST

## Education Ministry Issues Ordinance Emphasizing Science

In view of the intensification of the war, the Ministry of Education, yesterday, issued a departmental ordinance in connection with special research students in the graduate and other research courses. The ordinance aims at the systematization and enhancement of the efficiency of all research bodies in order to solidify and mobilize the best of the nation's intellect for the revitalization and heightening of the standard of knowledge and culture in Japan, and toward this end superior research workers and experts will be trained, especially in the fields of science and ideology.

It is highly significant that Japan has taken this epochal step, for it is an urgent necessity that knowledge be centralized to increase the nation's fighting strength.

Special research students will study in the graduate courses of universities and the research courses of the special course universities under supervision of specially appointed instructors. Research facilities will be organized among governmental schools, in seven Imperial Universities, the Tokyo University of Commerce, the Tokyo University of Engineering and the Tokyo University of Literature and Science and in Keio and Waseda Universities of the private institutes.

The budget for this year provides for 469 research students, but as the result of deliberation by the Selective Committee, which met at the Education Ministry, September 28, the number recommended totals 434, with 31 names for private universities. The budget for this year amounting to ¥1,500,000 was approved by the 81st Diet for schools with governmental connections. The expenditure for private universities will be supplied from the second reserve budget.

The outstanding features of the reserve student system are:

1. Appointments will not be limited to university graduates but will be made from a wide, general choice in order that men of ability may be selected. Recommendations from various universities will be subject to fair choice by the Selective Committee, under supervision of the Education Minister.

2. Terms of study will be divided into the first term (two years) and the second term (3 years). The suitableness of continuing the course will be determined according to the pertinence of the subject concerned.

3. Special research students will receive a sum of more than ¥90 monthly and no research expenses will be collected from them.

4. During the period of research, the students may not assume other work.

5. Upon completion of their studies, students are under obligation to serve in any position assigned to them by the Minister of Education for a period equivalent to one and one-half times the length of their study.

6. Appropriate consideration will be taken to enable the continuation of the studies on research.

## Banks to Increase Rates Of Interest in Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, September 29.—Local branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan have jointly decided to raise interest rates on deposits effective from October 1.

The interest rate on fixed deposits will be raised from the present rate of 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent per annum, and on special current deposits, from 0.3 per cent to 0.5 per cent per annum.

It is recalled that the existing rates had been in force since February 20 of this year.

## Aussie Army Budget Bill Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—Australian Finance Minister J. B. Chiefly today, submitted to the Australian Parliament a military budget for the next fiscal year amounting to £570,000,000, according to Canberra reports.

## Birthday of Confucius Celebrated at Nantao

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 29.—To commemorate the 2,494th anniversary of the birthday of Confucius, the great Chinese sage, a memorial service was held this morning at the Confucius Temple in Nantao, which is the original Chinese town here, with the attendance of high Chinese Government officals.

All local Government establishments, schools, department stores and other concerns were closed for the day, while posters eulogizing Confucius were put up on walls and shop windows throughout the city.

As part of the celebration program, which aims to enhance the teaching of Confucius to the general public, lectures are to be given over radio Station XGOI by two followers of Confucianism who are members of the China Confucius Research Institute. This organization is also sponsoring an essay contest based on the "Eight Virtues" of the great sage.

In view of the fact that Confucius was born in Chufu, Shantung Province, which was known as the Lu State during his time, local Shantung organizations celebrated the anniversary at the middle school which was established by the Shantung residents under the sponsorship of the Shantung Guild and the Shantung Residents' Association.

## Many Italian Refugees Entering Switzerland

Domei

ZURICH, September 29.—Swiss Justice Minister Eduard von Steiger explained the conditions of Italian refugees in Switzerland at the Swiss Parliament today, in reply to a question asked by a Socialist member.

"In ten days from September 17 to 27, Italians who crossed the southern frontier and entered Switzerland reached 21,860. Also 960 war prisoners entered the country during the same period. The total number of Italian refugees in Switzerland at present is 58,009, and between 200 to 300 Italian refugees are daily coming into our country," he declared.

"Thus it has become an urgent problem for the Government to establish detention quarters for them. At present, Berne is regarded as the most suitable site for detaining those refugees. Refugees at detention camps will be examined after a certain period, and according to their ability will be put to agricultural development and other works.

"There is a rumor that refugees will be set free but such is not true. The Government intends to take proper measures concerning them after giving the subject serious consideration."

## Lebanon Given Recognition

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 29.—The Egyptian Government, formally recognizing the independence of the Lebanon Government, has announced that Egypt will open her legation in Beirut.

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# U.S. EXECUTIVE MEETS SOLONS

## Discusses Manpower, Tri-Power Ties Due In Coming Session

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—President Roosevelt, today, conferred with the "four heads" of the Democratic Party in both Houses, namely, Vice-President and concurrently President of the Senate Henry A. Wallace, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Clerk John W. McCormack of the Lower House, it is reported from Washington.

Roosevelt is expected to hold similar conferences with these four statesmen in the future.

It is understood that the President is planning to elaborate on Government measures regarding problems which will possibly complicate the proceedings of the forthcoming Congress session, such as those respecting manpower and relations among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

**War Council Held**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—President Roosevelt convened today, at the White House the Pacific Military Conference and conferred with British Charge d'Affaires Ronald Campbell and other anti-Axis representatives, according to Washington reports.

**Hull to Visit Moscow**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—President Roosevelt announced at the press conference, yesterday, that Secretary of State Hull will shortly visit Moscow as United States representative to the Three-Power Conference, according to Washington reports.

**Family Aid Fund Approved**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 28.—The United States House of Representatives have approved the bill defraying $18,000,000 as allowances to families of recruited soldiers, according to Washington reports.

**$9 Billion for Arms Aid**

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—America supplied arms amounting to $9,250,000,000 to anti-Axis nations during August, the highest monthly record since the beginning of the war, President Roosevelt announced yesterday, according to Washington reports.

**Plane Distribution Given**

Domei

BUENOS-AIRES, September 28.—The types of planes produced in the United States and the ratio of supply to the army, navy and foreign countries were made public in the July 26 issue of Life, popular American weekly, which has just reached here.

The magazine gives the following facts:

Distribution of airplanes:

| | per cent |
|---|---|
| To U.S. army | 55 |
| To U.S. navy | 20 |
| To anti-Axis nations | 25 |

Types of planes supplied to U.S. army:

| | per cent |
|---|---|
| Training planes | 44 |
| Transport planes | 16 |
| Fighter planes | 20 |
| Bomber planes | 20 |

## 'Kick Out British,' Burma Tells, India

(Continued From Page 1)

a large number of our comrades in India are dying from hunger. Sad indeed is the news that our comrades are facing starvation, but such conditions will continue to exist as long as America and Britain are allowed to carry on their selfish designs in India.

"In the past, we, too, struggled together with India for the attainment of freedom and were shackled under the same chains of oppression and exploitation. However, Burma has tasted the sweetness of freedom and prosperity, and our unbounded sympathies go to India, once our comrade, whose deplorable condition is diametrically opposite to ours today.

"Our brothers in India! Burma will never rest in peace until you are free. Please bear in mind at all times that our wholehearted sympathies are with you. The misery and suffering of the Indian people are the result of empty promises. America and Britain still prattle of freedom for India, but the people of India are without food. Deceptive America and Britain are concerned only with the grabbing of sufficient food for their own nationals, others do not matter.

"Prior to the outbreak of the war, three-fifths of Burma's rice exports were shipped to India, and from this fact alone it can be seen how greatly rice is needed by the Indians. It is the self-centered American-British policy that prevents the people of India from getting Burmese rice.

"However, do not despair. We have ample stores of rice which we will carry over the borders with the Indian National Army for our comrades in India. Endeavor to oust the enemy as far as your power will permit, and we will soon join you in the combat. American and British influence has been swept out of Burma, so, too, must the enemy be routed from India."

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## Back Fascist Regime

Domei

SAIGON, September 29.—On receipt of the news of Japan's recognition of the Italian Fascist Republican Government, about 30 Italians, resident in Saigon and Cholon, unanimously decided to support the new Fascist Government as the result of a meeting held in Saigon to discuss their attitude.

In this connection, two representatives called on the Japanese Minister to French Indo-China, Shigenori Tashiro, to make known their decision of support and allegiance to the new Italian Government.

## No Spanish Reception

There will be no reception at the Spanish Legation Friday, October 1, the anniversary of General Francisco Franco's assumption of the post of the Spanish Chief of State.

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